

FLORUS ANGLICUS
OR AN EXACT
HISTORY
OF
England,
FROM THE
REIGN
OF
William the Conquerour
to the Death of
CHARLES the I.

By *Lambert Wood* Gent. K

The Third Edition,
Illustrated with the Lively Effigies of all the
Kings and Queens since the Conquest.

L O N D O N.

Printed for *Simon Miller* at the Star in St Pauls
Church-yard, 1698.

292 d 9



Effigies Regum Anglorum
a Wilhelmo Conquestore.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL NAVY





TO THE
R E A D E R.

FRIENDLY READER,



*Thou hast here a short
Compendium of the
Affairs of Eng-
land, yet written
with so much Care and Dili-
gence, that there is nothing
almost that is wanting in it,
but circumstances, or things
not usefull. By this means,
I suppose, I have spared the*

A 3 Reader

To the Reader.

Reader both labour and
time. For, what will it pro-
fit a man to spend his Age
in searching out of that,
which he may have represent-
ed to him at an instant?
You may with one glance
of your Eye runne over all
the Writings and Pains ta-
ken by many Authours,
And that nothing might be
wanting, I have drawn forth
the History from the very
Infancy of it, even unto the
Death of CHARLES the
First, not following my own
Advice, but directed by
the Testimony of them,
who,

To the Reader.

nd who, setting aside all Envy,
were Reall and Eye-wit-
nesses of this Tragedy. I
have offered no Violence
to the Truth, by siding with
any part. If I loved the
one, I did not bate the
other. And if perhaps any
Man (which in Novel-
les is much desired) by his
future Experience, shall bring
forth the hidden Causes of
things to the clearer Light,
I will not refuse to give
Credit to it, so farre is it
from me from believing my
own Report before the Rela-
tion of other Men. That

To the Reader.

which pleased me, I thin
shall not be distastefull unto
thee. And I hope to reap
the fruit of my Labours in
it, your kinde Acceptance,
which if I may obtain, I aim
at nothing else. Judge mo-
derately of the Style, and
censure it courteously. It
will not cause your Admi-
ration shining forth in a
Scholastick Brightnesse, it
will not retard curious Eyes
with the Elegancie of words,
and glorying in the wittie
choise of Sentences. What
can I say more? It must be
excused. The desire of Praise
could

To the Reader.

could not carry me aloft, who
want Wings for it. Moderate things please me, when
I can reach no higher. Only
I abhorre the envy of Detra-
ctors, and the quarrelling of
carping Momus. Having
premised thus much, I shall
remain

A true Friend to my Country,

Lambert Wood.

To the Reader.

could not carry me aloft, who
must & Nays for it. I do
doubt, that please me, when
I can reach a higher. Only
I observe the way of Power
and the travelling of
things. I know, that
powerful, the much, I find
remain

A new method to my Country

London: W. 1700.

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AN EXACT HISTORY OF England.

Concerning the first Kings of the Britans.



Britany of old, was subject, not to one, but to divers Kings. The Names of four of them are called by *Cesar*, *Cingetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*; whereupon the Conquest of the *Romans* over them was more sure, though it were longer in doing; for whilst they fought all severally, they are generally overcome: Yet the *Britans* did ever now and then make some resistance, hardly submitting their necks to another's Government: Amongst whom, for her Noble enterprize, *Voadicia* the Queen was most remarkable; who with her two Daughters, *Virgins*, having formerly been forced by the

B

Roman

Roman Souldiery, in revenge for her Chastity abused, raised a mighty Army, and overthrew the Enemy with a great slaughter; yet the fortune of the Warre changing afterwards, she escaped bondage provided for her, by drinking poison. This *Island* was subject to the *Roman* Government five hundred years: but discord creeping in at home, they left this place of their own accord, which they had won with so much labour; yet they took such *Britans* along with them, which they thought most fit for Warre, part whereof were slain in the Warre, part were consumed with hunger and want, and part of them transported themselves into that place in *France* for their safety, which from them is called *Britany*.

The *Picts* and *Scots*, they strive to enter upon the Countrey thus forsaken; whom to resist, they chose *Vortigernus* Earl of *Cornwall* for their King, and implored the help of the *Saxons* or *Angle-Saxons*, a Warlike Nation in *Germany*, who were promiscuously called by that Name: These with *Hengist* and *Horsus* their Leaders, made haste into *England* with an Army of nine thousand men; by whose valor, the *Scotch* and *Picts* were overcome in a pitched Battel. From hence arose so great an opinion of the *Saxons*, that they were held for Angels, as it were, sent from heaven; and they were received into society, by granting part of this *Island* unto them.

Also *Vortigernus* being taken with the beauty of *Rovena*, the Daughter of *Hengist*, easily obtained her for his Wife. *Hengist*, not a little elevated by this Success, forgetting his own Countrey,

Countrey, supposed himself to be King of *Britany*; calling therefore not a few of his Countrey-men out of *Saxony*, he attempted to gain the Land by force. But the Nobility of the Land foreseeing these undertakings, they thrust *Vortigernus*, an Uxorious King, from his Throne, and they create his Son *Vortimer* King. He suddenly picking up vvhhat Souldiers he could, went against the Enemy, near *Alesfort*, vvhether in a single fight, on one side *Caligarnus* Brother of *Vortimer*, on the other side *Hersus* Brother to *Hengist* vvere slain. The *Saxons* were compelled to forsake all *Britany*, or else a Territory vvas granted to them in *Tennet*, where they found no quiet. *Vortimer*, to whom *Britany* now vvas indebted for her liberty, having reigned four years, vvas poysoned by *Rovena* the Wife of *Vortigernus*; and the Nobility are perswaded by a crafty woman, to recal their former King *Vortigernus*. This being done, *Hengist* growing more bold by the favour of his Son in Law, levies a new Army, and again attempts to invade *Britany*, cunningly pretending that he came not to wage Warre with the *Britans*, but to fetch *Rovena*, and to make a continual League with them. The false Name of League displeased not, the *Britans* came unarmed to the place appointed, but the *Saxons* came armed with short skeens under their garments; by this fraud these unprepared people were overcome without great contest, three hundred of the Nobility were slain, the King himself was taken, and obtained his liberty by the Provinces of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, *Sussex*, and *Norfolk*, but he himself fled into *Wales*. In the mean while

an infinite number of *Saxons* arrived in *Britany*, and they overflow the whole Island like a sudden Deluge : untill such time as *Aurelius Ambrosius*, a *Roman* born, yet very affectionate to the *Britans*, landed in *Britany* with a great multitude of people ; and at first, he sets upon King *Vortigernus* suddenly , who was doubtless the cause of all these troubles ; and besieging him in a certain Castle, he put fire to it, and consumed him with the Fort. After this he holds the *Saxons* play enough, not in one Battel alone ; but at length he is miserably destroyed by a *Saxon*, that was suborned to give him poison to drink, when he had been Ruler over the affairs of *Britany* thirty two years.

Uter succeeded him in the Kingdom, or as some will have it, *Pendragon* the *Britan*, so called, because he was wont to wear the Dragons Head of Gold in his Banner, which is at this day an Ensign of Honour to the *English*. He also overthrew the pride of the *Saxons* in divers Battels, untill the eighteenth year of his Reign, poyson being cast into a Well (the water whereof he daily drank of) he was killed also.

Arthur succeeded him, who was born of a fair and Noble Woman, which was Wife to the Duke of *Cornwall*. This *Arthur* being of wonderfull force, killed eight hundred *Saxons* with his own hand, and did many other admirable things ; he also set up the Order of the Round Table, but afterwards being wounded in Battell, he died in the twenty sixth year of his Reign.

Constantinus succeeded him, and *Aurelius*
Conanus

Conanus Nephew to *Arthur* followed him, *Vortiporus* followed *Conanus*, then *Malgo Conanus*, afterward *Carelicus*, *Caduanus* succeeded *Carelicus*, and after him *Cadwallus*, and *Cadwalladar*, who was the last of the *British* Kings; for leaving his Grand fathers Kingdom of his own accord, he sailed into *Britany* in *France*, by vvhose absence the courage of the *Saxons* grew so great, that coming in vvith great multitudes, they vanquished the *Britans*, that were now vvithout a King, and they easily brought the vvhole Island under their Jurisdiction. *Cadwallader* striving to stand against their violence, vvas admonished (as it is supposed) from Heaven, to go to *Rome*, and to betake himself to a spiritual life, vvhere he died a Monk. The *Saxons* being now Masters of all, divide this vast Island into seven Kingdoms, and as many Kings; yet he that was most powerfull was called King of *England*, so that it is apparent enough, that in this Heptarchy there vvas a Monarchy. And now the Christian Religion had taken no small root, (the clouds of Heathenish Errours being dispersed) by Dr *Austin*, the *English* Apostle, as they called him: And this light vvas received by the *English* men with so great Zeal, that they strove to enter their Names, built Churches, and performed Divine duties.

The *Saxon* Government flourished exceedingly under this Heptarchy for a long time; untill that intestine Warre rose amongst them, and brought all things under the power of the *West-Saxons*. For *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, vvhen he had by Arms subdued four

Kingdoms, and was in hope to overcome the other two; in memory of his Countrey, after the name of *Britans* and *Saxons*, he commanded that all the Inhabitants should be called *English-men*, and the Countrey *England*.

Now the affairs of the *English* seemed to be at the height, when they were next to their ruine; so false is the appearance of all humane things, that when they glitter most, they may be supposed to be in the declining. For the *Danes* playing the *Pirats* about the *English* Coasts for a long time, at last by force they enter the Land, *Angarus* and *Hubo* being their Captains, and they wasted the Countrey miserably, sparing neither sacred nor common, which is apparent by a most famous example of the holy Virgins of *Coldingham*, vvho to preserve their purity, dismembred their bodies. For foreseeing the violence of the mad Souldiers every where, they cut off their own nostrils and their upper lips, that being like to Monsters, they might mitigate the dishonest lasciviousness of an unbelieving Nation. The Kings of the *Mercians* and *Eastern English* were killed by them; and their Kingdoms were possessed with no small part of *Northumberland*: at last to repress the Insolency of these *Danes*, a great Tribute was laid upon the people, which was commonly called *Dan* or *Dans-gelt*. At length they were valiantly repulsed by *Alfred* King of the *West-Saxons*, and are driven out of all *Mercia*. Upon his Victories *Edward* his Sonne succeeding, subdued the East part of *England*, driving out the *Danes*. But *Adelstan* this Kings Bastard Sonne, cast such a fear upon them,

them, that they yeelded not only *Northumberland*, but also all *England* unto him; and some of them became his Subjects willingly. But *Ethelrede* a weak and sluggish King reigning, taking heart again, they once more invade the Land, spoil and waste it miserably, whereby the *English* were provoked to conspire together, and so in one night they killed all the *Danes*, through the whole Island, and quencht so great a fire with the blood of the Authors of it. *Swain* King of *Denmark*, being urged with this great slaughter of his Subjects, invades *England* with a mighty Army. He puts *Ethelrede* to flight, and brought the whole Land under his Obedience, and by his death he passed it over to his Sonne *Canutus*, who fought with *Ethelrede* (who came back again with his Son *Edmundus*) upon a changeable fortune, and left his two Sons to succeed him. *Harold* his Bastard, and *Canutus* the Bold; But when they were dead, the Kingdom returned again unto the *English*, who shook off the *Danish-Yoke*: and *Edward* Son to *Ethelred* was made King. Now it was that *England* began to take breath; but as it commonly falls out, idleness became the ruine of many: The lazy Priests, for the most part, being at ease, took care of all things but their Office. The people being more dissolute with Luxury, grew contemptible by sluggish dulness; Learning decayed, the Common-wealth wasted with divers Vices, Pride and Negligence had made a ready path for their Ruine.

*Of the first Norman King WILLIAM
the Conquerour.*



*Wilhelmus Conquestor. Rex
Anglia Dux Normani: etc.*

Anno 1067.

Edward the Confessor last dead, whilst he lived in Normandy, had promised after his Decease, the Kingdom of England to William Duke of Normandy, as he was his Kinsman and near of Blood, yet that William was a Bastard, Some of Roberts King of Normandy, begot on a

a Countrey Maid. But *Harold* the Sonne of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, a bold man, and a good Souldier; possessed himself, by force, of the Kingdom, during the *Inter-regnum*, not waiting for the consent of the Nobility, though his Brother *Tost* strove against him all he could, and made Warre with him; but at *York* he lost his life in a pitched Battel. In the mean while, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, depending on his right, raising an Army, came for *England* to the *South-Saxons*: *Harold* hearing of his arrivall, though his Souldiers were tired with a late fight, sets up his Standard against his new guest *William*. Not farre from *Hastings* they fought a sore Battel; but fortune turning against the *English*, *Harold* driven forward with a Warlike fury, riding into the midst of the Enemies, and fighting valiantly, vvas slain, and a great number of his men were slain vvith him. *William* the Conquerour presently brings his Conquering Bannets to *London*, and is proclaimed King by the people that remained, having got a Kingdom by a lawfull Victory, which (as he said) was given him by God. This King (which is the use for Conquerours to do) abolishing forthvvith all the Customs of the *English* Nation, and the greatest part of their Laws, brought in immediately his own Countrey fashions, and commanded that all Causes whatsoever should be pleaded in *French*: And excluding all the *English* that had borne Arms against him out of their Patrimonies, he disposed of all their Demeans, Lands, Fields, and the rest of their Goods amongst his Souldiers for a reward of their Victory; but reserving to him-

himself the direct Principality and Homage, held to Himself and his Heirs, as a tenure from the Crown; so that none but the King should be the right and true Lord of any thing. Also he caused a Seal to be made for himself, wherein was engraved, *By this acknowledg William of Normandy to be your Patron* : but on the other side vvas engraven, *By this Seal you must know that the same is King of England*. Having thus subdued the power of the Laity, he turns himself to the Clergy, and made an Edict, That no *English* Monk should be capable of any secular Dignity, disdaining the facilness of *Canutus*, who was formerly King, who had continued the honours entire to the people vvhom he had subdued; by which lenity the Inhabitants growing bold, after his death easily expelled forreigners, and recovered their former Liberty.

Then he appeased the approaching Warre of the *Danes*, by giving them money, that he might enjoy it peaceably upon any rate. And hence it was that the *English* vvere in no fear at all of the *Danes* that formerly so much infested them: yet they were not so free from troubles, but that here or there, there were some tumults amongst the people, that were hardly suppressed and overcome, but the windy faction was soon dispersed.

The greatest matter was the Rebellion of his Sonne *Robert* in *Normandy*, because it was most against Nature. This Sonne at the Instigation of *Philip* King of *France*, demanded this Dukedom of his Father, as his proper Right; and without more words enters upon *Normandy* by force of Arms. It is true, his Father had promised

handed him this Territory, but the Son was weary of delay, nor would he longer forbear from the Government he hoped for. The King hearing of his Sons Enterprize, suddenly goes against him with a gallant Army; They meet in Battel, the Son unhorses his Father, and wounds him in the Arm. But when he knew his Fathers voice, alighting from his own horse, he raised his Father from the ground, and kneeling down before him, craved pardon for his boldness, which he obtained presently, his Father embracing him in his Arms. However he seemed thus to have appeased his Fathers wrath, yet God never suffering such faults to go unpunished, he had no good luck ever after. *William*, by such clemency, was miraculously eminent, in other cases, raising not a few of his adversaries, (a rare example) to the greatest Dignities, as if he endeavoured by his gentleness to mitigate their fierce spirits, and to calm their rebellious minds, that they might be eminent in their duty to their Benefactor, as he was in bestowing benefits on his enemies, and should blush to deny Obedience unto him, whom they had offended, without danger. Having conquered therefore the Rebels, partly by good turns, partly by the Sword, he at length endeavours to enlarge his Kingdom, bringing *Wales* under his Command, and causing *Malcom* King of *Scots* to do him Homage, and so adding new Countries, he rewarded *England* for the Crown they granted to him. Yet lest the frowardness of his newly conquered Subjects should grow insolent, he laid upon them Taxes and Tributes that were not very light, and for the honour of his own Country, he

he made the Laws to be debated in the French Tongue, and he bridled the haughtiness of the Monks. Only the men of *Kent* held their Customs: For the King upon a certain time journeying toward *Dover*, was handsomely circumvented by the Inhabitants of *Kent*, carrying boughs cut down from the Trees, and they would not let him depart untill he had granted them the enjoyment of their Ancient Customs. Also he was indulgent to the *Londoners*, to let them enjoy the priviledges they had in the time of *Edward the Confessor*; but he forbade the Nobility from hunting of Deer, reserving those sports for himself only.

He disposed no less of Church Affairs, composing a difference between the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, for that this was subject to that; and ever after the Archbishop of *York* was called Primate of *England*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*. Also he made the Churches of *Scotland* to be under the Primate of *York*, as the Churches of *England* were under *Canterbury*.

Though he seemed to curb the insolency of the Clergy, he had them yet in great esteem. For *Aldred* Archbishop of *York* being angry, because he could not obtain what he asked, and offering to go away in a fury, the King not enduring the hatred of that Prelate, fell down at his knees, and humbly asked forgiveness of him. The Bishop being admonished to raise up the King, answered, *No*, but said, *He shall feel what it is to offend St. Peter*. By the largeness of his Benefits he shewed forth the love he bare unto Churchmen, building innumerable Churches for the service

vice of God, with Monasteries and other sacred Houses.

About the end of his Life and Kingdom he divided his two Sons *Robert* and *Henry*, almost equal power over *Normandy*. There arose one day a quarrel between *Henry*, and *Lewis* the *Dolphin* of *France*, playing at Tables, which was the cause of a great contention between the *French* and the *Normans* : The *Dolphin* drawing *Robert* on his side, enters *Normandy* with an Army. *William* forthwith having his Navy ready, sails into *Normandy*, and with no difficulty, reducing his Son *Robert* to his former obedience, he marched to *Roan*, that he might finde the *French* men work ; when he was weary with toying, being very fat, he made an halt a while : The *French* derided *William* because he was sick, and by reason of his fat belly, speaking scoffingly, That he was with childe and ready to be delivered. When this was told to *William*, he answered, If please God that I ever recover of this child-birth, I will burn a thousand lights to God in token of my thankfulness. Nor was it long before he entred the territories of *France*, and wasted all with fire and sword. Yet shortly after, falling into a relapse of the same weakness, he died at *Roan* : his followers not only forsook him being dead, but spoiled him of what he had. And his Body unfortunately, being thrice forsaken, at last, was cast down into his own Monument at *Cane* in *Normandy*, but not entire.

WILLIAM



*Wilhelmus. II D. G. Rex
Anglia et Dux Normani:
Anno 1087.*

VV *William* whose surname was *Rufus*, the third Son, succeeded the Conqueror. The beginning of his Reign was unquiet and troublesom, his Brother *Robert* being offended with him, for taking the succession from him; the Nobility being divided, and conspiring his destruction. But he freed himself of all this danger partly

partly by force, partly by rewards, and partly by arms, so that he pacified them all.

But the greater Tempest was threatned from Scotland, now ready to arise, for *Malcom* King of the *Scots*, though he ought Homage to the *English*, conjecturing, amongst so many troubles, that he had now a fit opportunity to be prosperous in his business, with great force entred *Northumberland*, and with fire and sword he consumed all he met with; and loaded with spoils, he returned into his Countrey. But *William* having provided an Army, invaded *Scotland*, and subduing *Malcom*, brought him at last to his obedience, and made him give Hostages for security.

Robert the Kings Brother once more proclaims Warre against him, because he paid him not the money they were agreed upon; and the King of *France* taking his part, he took some Towns by force from his Brother, which of Right belonged to him. But *William* bribed the *French* King, and so depriving his Brother of all help, he easily compelled him to crave pardon for his Retrayners.

But that all things might take their turns, *Malcom*, taking occasion of raising Arms from the contempt of the *English*, provoked *William* by a new injury, spoyling his Countrey: But when, being loaden with the spoil, he thought to return home, by chance being intercepted by Ambush, he lost his Life, and the Prize he had got. But yet this put not an end to the Troubles, for the *Welsh* setting upon the King already incumbered, depopulated his Territories in the vway, whom at last *William* overcame in a successfull Battel.

In the mean while *Robert Mowbray*, by whose valour *Malcom* was subdued, supposing himself to be despised, or not so much honoured as he deserved, procuring some other Noblemen to joyn with him, riseth up against his Sovereign, but the King suddenly falling upon the small number of the Conspirators, easily put an end to this tumultuous Warre, taking *Mowbray* prisoner. Yet least the *Welsh* should rise again afresh, however their stubbornness was beaten down, and should occasion greater danger, *William* now endeavours wholly to Conquer them, invading their Kingdom, and building of Bulwarks; But when this Warre proved to be tedious, the business being recommended to *Hugh* Earl of *Shropshire*, and to the Earl of *Chester*, the King left them: They cruelly handled the *Welsh*, cutting off their Nostrils and their Ears, untill such time as the Earl of *Shropshire* being slain, *Hugh* Count of *Chester*, killing the King of *Wales*, obtain'd a full Victory over them.

Whilst *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury* lived, he was ruled as with a Bridle, but after he was dead, being as it were, freed from all bands, the State of the Church being oppressed, he began to rage with immoderate Tributes, and hard Laws: Now was the first time that all Ecclesiastical Preferments were set to sale, and any thing was lawfull for Money. Yet the Tyranny of this King was not wholly voyd of doing good, for he gave freely to a poor Monk a Benefice, for which two others contended violently, beating the Bargain with great summes of Money.

Howev

However all these vices were made good by his great Magnanimity, for hearing of the siege of the Town of *Mantium*, breaking through a Wall, that he might the sooner enter, none following him, but such as were couragious like himself, and despising the danger of the turbulent Sea, he came unexpected, and freed the place, putting the Enemy to flight, and taking their Caprain prisoner, who was *Helias* Earl of *Flefcia*. That Earl when he saw himself captivated, imputed this his misfortune to the unlooked for arrival of the King, threatning great matters against the King, if he were once at Liberty, whereupon he was set free to do what he could.

Also he shewed a wonderful example of notable courage at a Fort call'd *St Michael's Mount*, for he was suddenly set upon by three Cavaliers, and although he was already unhorsed, he defended himself valiantly vvith his Saddle for a Target, and his drawn Sword, untill such time as he was rescued by his followers. When as those that accompanied him, found fault with his too great care for his Saddle, *Yes*, saith he, *I would rather have lost my life, then have left that to the scorn of the Enemy.*

He was faithfull in his promise, betwixt both Ecclesiasticall and civill continence, he neither despised, nor yet adored Religion, but he was extream covetous. This was the first King of *England* that would look into the faults of the Clergy, and reserved to himself the punishing of them, neglecting the Bishop of *Rome*.

Last of all, being much given to hunting, he
C was

was unhappily slain by an Arrow that rebounded from the Back of a Stag, and buried at Winchester. (The foreshewing signs of his unhappy end being foreseen, but not regarded.)

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t with
happy

HENRY the First, King of England.



*Henricus. I. D. G. Rex
Anglia et Dux Norman.*

Anno 1101.

Henry the First succeeded his Brother, born of William in England, not a Duke but a King. Who in the absence of his elder Brother Robert, either invaded the Kingdom, or procured it with money, or obtained it by the favour of the people; for he was more Learned than all his Brothers, and was so much the more

dear to the people. He made good the Kingdom he had got with fraud, by good Deeds, Gentleness, and just Punishments: He every where preferred Learned men for places in the Church; He removed such as were unlearned and unworthy from their places: He mitigated the more severe Laws, and abolished hard Customs. He granted the Nobility free leave to hunt; and with his bounty he so won the hearts of all. And because he knew that the *Scotch* were his ill-willers, he made Peace with them, and to bind the League the faster, he took *Maud* the sister of King *Edgar* to be his Wife. That which hapned to his Father and to his Brothers, hapned to him, to have the first success of Warre from his own kindred. Namely, the Bishop of *Durrham* being the first mover of it (whom he had cast into prison for exacting too great Tributes) who had escaped his Keepers by reason of their neglect, his Brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* is stirred up to wage Warre with *Henry*, and to recover his right. *Robert* was now ready in *England* with an Army, and the day for the Battel was appointed, when as the Heralds were sent up and down, at last Peace is agreed upon, twenty thousand Franks being granted yearly to *Robert*, and hopes of succession, should he out-live his Brother *Henry*.

This danger scarce dispelled, another falls upon the neck of it: For *Robert Bellamy* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, for no other cause but envy, inviting the *Welsh* to his aid, makes War against the King: But this stopped him not, for raising an Army suddenly, he put the *Welsh* to flight, he intercepted *Robert*, and confiscating all his Goods, sent him into Banishment: For to punish Traitors with death was not yet the fashion. The

The third tempest arose from *William* Earl of *Mortane* and of *Cornwall* the Kings Uncle, he being angry with his Cousin for denying him the County of *Kent*, endeavours by treachery to draw the Shire unto himself; but his Treason being discovered, for one County that he thought to win he lost two.

Henry that was hitherto on the defensive part, now takes up Arms willingly against his Brother *Robert*, being offended at some scoff of his, and levying an Army, he entred *Normandy*, and became Master of it all, scarce leaving so much as *Roan* to his Brother, and so he retreated for *England*. *Robert* had made trial of his severity, and was resolved to make proof of his clemency, whereupon he follows after his Brother into *England*, and very submissive, desires pardon for his sawciness. But *Henry*, either offended with the now fresh injury of his Brother, or else affecting the Dukedom of *Normandy*, neglected the prayers of his Brother. *Robert* being impatient of this scorn, returns for *Normandy*, and once more raising an Army, attempts a Warre against his Brother; but he coming successfully upon *Robert* with a sufficient Force, providently suppressed the mischief in the birth, but not without blood; and he carried his Brother Captive into *England*, and putting out his eyes, he held him prisoner to the day of his death.

By this success he grew Magnificent, whence arose envy against him: For *Fulck* Duke of *Anjou*, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and *Lewis* surnamed the *Gross*, King of *France*, entering a League, with joynt Forces, they endeavour to restore to *William* the Sonne of *Robert* the Land

of his Grandfather. Henry presently transports his Forces into *Normandy*, and encountring the Battel, put the *French* to flight, and after that he had diversly made trial of Fortune : In fine, Peace is confirmed between the Duke of *Anjou* and Henry, vvhich is confirmed by Marriage between *William* the Kings Son, and the said Dukes Daughter. After this Peace followed between both these Kings, the Dukedom of *Normandy* being granted to *William* the Son of Henry, doing Homage for it. And thus by continuance of time, all the first-born Sons of the Kings of *England* are styled Dukes of *Normandy*. But *Charles* Earl of *Flanders*, being wickedly slain at *Brussels*, leaving no other Heir, *William* the Son of *Robert*, vvho was the next right Heir to it (for that he was from the blood of *Maud* Daughter to *Baldwin*, and Wife to *William* the Conquerour) was elevated to this Dignity, who growing insolent with this prosperity, endeavours to recover *Normandy* his Patrimony by his Grandfather, which he brought to pass with no great difficulty, by assistance of the *French* King ; but receiving a wound in one of his hands, which was very smal, and afterwards rankling, he lost both his Life and Patrimony by it.

Peace being confirmed abroad, yet Henry was tossed at home with civil Commotions, *Wales* being entred into a Conspiracy, whereupon he pursuing the Rebels, erring in his passage, he fell into a straight place, and redeemed, yet not without danger, a thousand Sheep and Oxen from them. And these were the Wars he had both at home and abroad.

He seldom or never Taxed the Land : He made none but good Laws : He was the first that ordained the convening of the several Orders, which is now called a Parliament. He punished Theeves, and false Coyners with severe justice : He diminished the power of the Pope in his Dominions, and such Suits as were decided in *England*, he forbad to be called back to *Rome* without his cognizance thereof, the Pope not speaking any thing against it. But a greater Controversie arose concerning Ecclesiastical Promotions, both of them standing stoutly for his own Interest : But the King not regarding the Pope, held in his own hands the power of disposing and confirming Offices.

If he were over-luxurious, yet he was noble in his choice, not loving every one in extreams.

He had no lawfully begotten Sons, but he had many Bastards, whereupon he endeavoured by all means to establish the Government in *Maud* and her Daughters, but all in vain ; *Stephen* succeeding, who was born from *Adela*, Daughter to *William* the Conquerour, excluding *Maud* his Wife and Daughter, which first married *Henry* the fourth the *Roman* Emperour, and he being dead, she was married to *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, the Sonne of *Fulc* the Duke of *Anion*.

At last, by reason of some quarrel with the Duke of *Anion*, he fell into grief of mind, whence followed a great weakness of his body, by over-eating of Eels, and thence he fell into a burning Feaver, and so died after he had reigned thirty five years, in the Forrest of *Lions*, and was buried in *Redding Abby*, being the last of the *Norman* Kings.

STEPHEN King of England.



*Stephanus D. G. Rex Ang.
Com. Bon. et Mor. etc.*

Anno 1136.

Henry being dead, Stephen upon a doubtful Title, and his elder Brothers delaying, first possessing, succeeded. He won the *English*, partly by promises, partly by Benevolence, to which was added his Title of Inheritance. Having laid hold on the Kingdom by promises, he endeavours to make it good by courtesie. He

took

took off the heaviest Taxes, and granted his own right to the Clergy, which the former Kings kept to themselves. Also he would that Church-men should be free from yeelding Obedience to the temporal Magistrate : Thus he won the people and the Church-men, and the Nobility, by granting them free leave to Hunt, and liberty to build Castles. His Brother *Theobald*, who by his Birthright was next to the Crown, he pacified by yearly Pension.

Moreover, to win the good will of strangers, he obtained for his Sonne *Enstachius*, *Constance* the Daughter of *Lewis* King of *France* : yet he did not more by that Marriage, than by Treasures strengthen himself in the Kingdom of *King Henry*, which he spent not luxuriously, but to levy Souldiers, and to wage Warre with.

He was scarce Crowned, before he was forced to fall to his Arms ; for *David* King of *Scotland*, striving to assert the Interest of *Maud* the Empress, proclaimed Warre against *Stephen*, and possessed himself of the Towns of *Carlisle* and *New-castle*. *Stephen* marched against him with a great Army, and granting *Cumberland* to *David*, and the County of *Huntington* to his Sonne, he put by a Tempest that was coming on, without any blood-shed at all.

Not long after he was shaken with Civil Com-motions, greater than before, for when he was sickly, he was reported by some to be dead ; whereupon the Nobles, abusing their Castles to the Kings ruine, conspired together, and endeavour to get the Kingdom into their own power. *Stephen*, least by delay the danger should get strength,

strength, partly by his Captains, partly by his own hand, he subdued the boldness of the Rebels. He marched against *Baldwin* the Ruler, leader of the Conspirators, and driving him out of *Oxford*, he pursues him as farre as the Isle of *Wight*, and forcing him from thence, enjoyned him perpetual banishment. He was scarce quiet at home, but a Warre from abroad puts him to further trouble. For *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, relying on the Title of *Maud* his Wife, invades *Normandy* with offensive Arms, and strives to possess himself of his Grandfathers Territories. *Stephen* quickly levying an Army, hastens thither, they having fought in divers small skirmishes, come to an agreement, namely, that *Jeffrey* should abstain from all Title and Right, *Stephen* paying to him an annuity of thirty five thousand Franks: When he returned, he found the Kingdom full of Warre and Tumults; for the Nobility enter upon a Conspiracy, because the King kept not his promises, and every one of them makes War in his own Dominions. Also *David* King of *Scotland*, forgetfull of his Covenant, enters upon *Northumberland*, and miserably made havock of all by fire and sword, he neither spared women nor innocent children, he kills the Priests before the Altars, the sacred Virgins are ravished in the Churches.

The King to oppose himself against the greatest danger, first bends his Forces against the *Scots*. But the Warre during long, giving command to *Thurstin* Archbishop of *York* to wage Warre with the *Scots*, he returned home that he might tame the rest of the Rebels, which by force of Arms, by Promises, and by his Benevolence, he

at last reclaimed. *Thurstin* in the mean time,
 winning Battel, subdued the *Scots*, and slew
 them with a great slaughter, for eleven thousand
 were slain in the fight, besides those that
 ran away, and were killed in the pursuit. The
 King being made more bold by this success, en-
 ters now with Arms upon *Scotland*, and afflicted
David with a sore loss, and compelled him to
 sue for Peace, which at last he yeelded to; *Ste-*
phen taking *Henry* the Son to *David* for Hostage.
Stephen returning laid siege to *Ludlow*, the Re-
 spectacle for the Conspirators, and with his own
 hand he freed *Henry*, whom he had taken for a
 pledge.

The most cruel Tempest followed this for-
 tune, For *Maud* requiring her Right, arrived
 in *England*: *Stephen* hearing this, layes siege to
Brundel Castle, where by chance she harbour-
 ed her self; but in this desperate siege, vvater
 being all spent, *Maud* delivered up the Castle,
 having leave given her to retire towards *Bri-*
stol.

In the mean while he quickly removes to
Lincoln, taken by *Randulph* Sonne to *Robert*
Earl of Gloucester, and environs it with a siege:
 The Earls of *Chester* and *Glocester*, endeavour-
 ing to free the City, fight with *Stephen* hand to
 hand; in which fight, *Stephen* is taken prisoner,
 after that he had given wonderfull arguments
 of his prowess; and he is brought before
Maud, who sent him toward *Bristol* to be im-
 prisoned, and she in the mean while possesseth
 the Kingdom, entring *London* as Conquerour in
 Triumph.

But *Maud* or *Mathilde*, the Wife of *Stephen*,
 hearing

hearing of the Kings misfortune, humbly intreated *Maud*, that she being of a long time weary of the Government, might have liberty to live with her Husband a private life. Also the *Londoners*, they require their ancient Laws which they enjoyed under *Edward the Confessor*; but *Maud* would grant neither. *Maud* not enduring the high stomach of *Mathilde*, and detesting ignoble servitude, calls for *Eustachius* her Son, with a select company of Souldiers out of *Kent* to *London*, who joyning with the *Londoners*, that were wonderfully offended that their suits were denied them, also fortifying himself with the help of the Bishop of *Winchester*, they fall upon the Army of *Mathilde*, which fled privately to *Oxford*, and asked not help in vain of *David* King of *Scotland*, by whose assistance her Army being encreased, she besieged *Winchester*: But the Queen with her Son *Eustachius*, falling on her Fortrefs, overcame *Mathilde* in a pitched Battel, and took *Robert* Son to *Mathilde*, but *Mathilde* her self escaped luckily. A Treaty for Peace followed this Fortune, whereby *Robert* on the one hand, *Stephen* on the other are set at liberty; but there was no other Condition agreed upon, wherefore the Trumpet sounds again to Warre, and *Stephen* being now free, besieges *Mathilde* at *Oxford*; But she despising danger, passed through his Army in the night. Yet she was so frightened with the present danger, that she ever after forbore to make Warre with him, leaving the Charge of the whole Business to her Sonne *Henry*.

In the mean while the City of *Lincoln* was vali-

valiantly defended against the King. But at last the Earl willingly yielded to the King, desiring reconciliation ; yet *Stephen* entertained him not so courteously, but spoil'd the miserable Earl of all his Estate ; by which perjury he did not a little alienate the mindes of his subjects.

Henry by the death of his Father *Jeffrey*, having lost the Dukedom of *Anjou* and of *Aquitain*, and with his Wife *Eleonor* the County of *Poitiers*, made a fresh attempt, but with a few Souldiers, sailed for *England*, hoping at last to regain his Grandfathers Kingdom. He was no sooner landed, but his Friends came flocking to him every way, and being fortified with new helps, he layes siege to *Malmsbury*, but the King coming upon him with more Forces, overcame the fewer Forces of the Enemy.

Here is a thing to be rightly wonder'd at, amongst drawn Swords Peace began to shew herself, *Stephen* procured rest by granting, which he could not obtain by Victories ; and *Henry* obtained that Kingdom peaceably, which he sought for by Warre : For whilst here and there, with equal endeavours they wage Warre, *Enstachius* suddenly died, and *Stephen* being deprived of an Heir to succeed him, being overcome with mourning, he willingly entred Conditions of Peace with *Henry* and *Mathilde*, whereby he assigned his Enemy to be his Successour, and adopted him for his Son, being he had none nearer of blood unto him ; so little Faith or Constancy is there in humane Affairs, they that but now fought with all their might, do now embrace one the other, and *Stephen*

phen recovers his lost Son, by adopting his *Em*
my. So *Henry* seeking so great a Kingdom
Warre, found both the Kingdom and a Father
Peace.

The Affairs of *England* were too troublesome
for *Stephen* to exact Tribute from his Subjects,
yet he abundantly recompensed this loss, by
restoring the Exchequer with the goods of the Re-
bels. He made no Laws, when as by reason of
continual War, he seemed more ready to receive
than to give: Yet he had no greater Victory than
over the Clergy, whose obstinacy and pride he
regulated, and made them good Subjects. He that
had lived in War and Contention, ought not to
die without trouble and neglect; for he had scarcely
made Peace with *Henry*, but he was afresh seized
on by his old disease of the Emroids and the Chol-
lick, having not been free from Warre one Year,
he died at *Dover*, at the age of 49 years, and lies
buried at *Faversham*.

his Em
dom
Father

HENRY the Second, King of England.



*Henricus. II. D. G. Rex Ang.
Dux Norman. etc Dom. Hib.*

Anno 1155.

Stephen being now dead, Henry Duke of An-
sion succeeded him in the Throne, as he and
King Stephen had agreed. He behaved himself
wisely when he began to Reign, choosing the wi-
sest men for his Counsellors, expelling strangers
that came in hopes of rapine, especially those of
Flanders, demolishing the Castles that the Nobility

lity had built, at the connivance of King Stephen which they had often abused to Sedition. The Laws also that were faulty, during the time of War, he reduced to their former Integrity, and banished some of the Nobility for perjury. The Demeans which were bestowed upon those that were unworthy of them, by Licence from King Stephen, he took to himself, and so he spared his Subjects from Tributes, thinking it safer to offend a few than many. He had yet no Competitors and so was safer from Incursions and Rebellions. The *Welsh* made some rude Commotion, who were no sooner up, but he subdued them. He made offensive Warre against *Malcom* King of *Scots*, and drove them out by force from *Northumberland*, the City of *Carlile* and *Newcastle*, which King Stephen had granted him.

He left him *Huntington* to do him Homage for it, for *David* King of *Scots* sake, who was dead. He took by force from his Brother *Jeffrey*, after his Fathers Death, the Dukedom of *Anion* which his Father had granted him upon intreaty, having the Popes Indulgence to break his Oath.

Then he attempts to take to himself, from *Raymundus* Earl of a place consecrated to Saint *Egidius*, the Dukedom of *Tholouse*, which on right belonged unto him, and when *Lewis* the King of *France* would help *Raymund*, he wages Warre with them both. Now the Armies were ready for Battel, but at the mediation of friends, Peace is at last concluded, and the County of *Tholouse* is granted to *Raymund* for a time, a Marriage being made between *Henry* King of *England*s Son, and *Margaret* Daughter to King *Lewis*.

He managed all things wisely hitherto, now he doth order his matters as foolishly, taking his Son *Henry* into the Government with him. For *Lewis* scorning the pusillanimity of his Son in Law, that he would permit his Father to be equal with him in the Kingdom, and would himself be a Titular King only, he easily inflamed his youthfull minde that was ready to take fire with unlawfull desires. This envy had now broke forth into open hate, and the Son began to avail at all the Father either did or said. Nor was the Sons Ingratitude unknowne to the Father; therefore Messengers being sent to *Lewis*, he endeavoured to oppress and extinguish those beginnings of Discord. But *Lewis* laught at the words of the Embassadors, asking scornfully, *Why they call'd him their Master, who had freely delivered up his Right to his Son*, and so dismissed them without any other Answer. To this there was joyned the malice of Queen *Eleoner* that she hated him, by reason that he loved Whores, whereby she instigated her other two Sons, *Richard* and *Jeffrey*, that they should assist the Son against the Father.

They fled to *Henry* into *Normandy*, and conspire joyntly against their Father. Also *William* King of *Scotland*, *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, *Roger* *Mowbray*, *Hugh* *Bigot*, and others, fell from him. *Henry* with this Augmentation grew more bold, and now provides open Warre against his Father: Fortune was changeable in divers Battels, both courage and fraud being employed in the Warres. But *Richard* who had fallen off from his Father, repenting of his errour, came to him, and craved pardon, which he easily

obtain'd ; at last some of the Rebels being taken, and the *Scotch* vanquished, Peace is confirmed between the Father and the Sonne, by the Mediation of *Richard*, *Adela* the Daughter of *Lewis* being married to *Richard* And so *Henry* returned into *England* with his Sons where *Henry* his eldest Sonne died, and his Relict is sent home again into *France* to her Father and afterwards she was married to the King of *Hungary*.

But *Richard* taking it ill that his Marriage was so long deferred (for the Father by his unlawful lust, was supposed to keep *Adela* for himself, continually putting off the Matrimony) fell again into the same Rebellion which he had renounced by Oath. And being confederate with his Brother *John*, and with *Philip* the King of *France*, he makes Warre with his Father, and at *Ments* he besieged the old King who slipt away in the night, and though though in vain, to raise the siege, at last the Town is delivered into the enemies hands, to his greater loss, because King *Henry* was born in that Town: Wherefore, either by reason of his Power broken, or by the loss of his native City his Majesty being eclipsed, he that had hitherto given Laws, was now forced to take Laws from the Enemy. And these are the Warres that he waged.

This King subdued *Ireland* without spilling blood, Pope *Hadrian* an *English* man commanding it, and he built a magnificent Palace at *Dublin* for the use of his Posterity.

He augmented his Treasure more by Confiscations and Parsimony, than by Tributes and Impositions.

osts. Because he was too sparing toward his children, it is supposed that gave them occasion to revolt, but he left an infinite Treasure when he died, and recompensed abundantly the want they had sustained.

In the beginning of his Reign, he cut off something from the severity of the Laws, and he created new Tribunals for the use of his Subjects, and he first commanded the Lions to be kept alive in the Tower of *London*, which custom is continued to this day.

He brought the Clergy under the Magistrate, though *Thomas Becket* stood stiffly against it, who for that was banished, and received into favour again by the Intercession of the Pope and the King of *France*, but when he would not yeeld to the Kings pleasure, he was miserably butcher'd by four Souldiers of Horse, but after his death he was consecrated for a Saint. *Henry* also being wrapt up with the love of luxury and of whores, had his Wife alwayes his enemy, which he at last imprisoned, because she had suborned her Sons to Rebel.

The *French* King sent him a Catalogue of all those Rebels that conspired his Death; and when first of all he saw the Name of his younger Son *John*, he sunk down half-dead with grief, and the affliction increasing, he died of it, being above threescore years old, and had ruled the Kingdom of *England* thirty five years, and was buried at *Quebec* in *Normandy*.

His son *Richard* was born at *Palmerston* in *Normandy*, and was called *Richard* after his father. He was a very valiant Prince, and was famous for his exploits in the Holy Land, and was killed at the Battle of *Badrin*.

RICHARD the First, King of England.



*Richardus I. D. G. Rex Ang.
Dux Normani etc Domus Fr.*

Anno 1189.

THis King was Crown'd at *Westminster*, the
3^d of *Septemb.* Anno 1189. namely on the
Day which was notable for an accidental slaugh-
ter of the *Jews*, whose Insolence he abundantly
restrained, by giving Licence to weed out the
odious kinde of men. He, was famous for Bene-
fits toward his Mother and Brother, receiv-

ing her, as it were, into Society of the Govern-
ment with him, and augmenting the other with
x Counties at once. He sent *Adela* that was
long before betrothed him, yet as his Fathers
Concubine, back again into her Countrey, but
not without a Reward of her Virginity, and in
her place, that he might not with an incestuous
Wedlock, defile his Fathers Bed, he took to
Wife *Berengaria* the Daughter of *Garstas* King
of *Navar*.

Now at last he resolved to perform his expedi-
tion, long intended for the holy Land: Collecting
every way great Treasures, and selling Priviledg-
es, Demeans, Immunities, and Cities, *London* it
self being scarce left out of the sale. For the time
of his absence, he trusted the Kingdom of *Eng-
land* to *Hugh Baldulph* Bishop of *Durrham*, and
to *William Prunellus*, and *William Longo-Scam-
pin* Chancellour of the Kingdom, dividing to
each his part: He set *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, a
man of Integrity, over *Normandy* and *Aquitan*.
Yet to prevent his Ambition of his Brother
John, he was minded to send him away for *Nor-
mandy*, but the Mother interceding for him,
and becoming Surety for his fidelity, he was left
in *England*. Lastly, appointing *Arthur* his Bro-
ther, *Jeffreys* Son to be his Successour, in case he
should die in this Expedition, he entred upon his
Voyage.

Richard thus armed with five thousand Horse,
and thirty thousand Foot, goes forward on his
Journey. He went by Land through *France* to
Marseilles, with some choice Souldiers to wait
in that City for his Fleet, and to Embarque
himself there, but the winde being long trou-
ble-

blesom it came too late ; wherefore being impatient of delayes, he hired Ships, and takes his Passage for *Messana*, whither *Philip* King of *France* was gone with his Navy before. At last also arrived the *English* Fleet ; They are received by *Tancred* King of *Sicily*, with a great shew of Courtesie, but he by reason of some old quarrel, was not Friends with *Richard*, and laid snares for *Richard*, and for all the *English*, and by a Confederacy of the Citizens, shut him and all the *English* Souldiers out of the Town : *Richard* offended with this affront, drew up his Souldiers against the City, and easily became Master of it, and had made a great slaughter on the King and the Citizens, had he not pacified *Richard* by paying the Dowry, which he had unjustly detained from *Joan*, *Richard* his Sister, who was married to *William* King of *Sicily* deceased, and had also espoused his Daughter to *Arthur*, Nephew to *Richard*. *Philip* King of *France* first set sail, and came to *Ptolemais*, which City the Christians had a long time besieged, with those he adjoyned himself and his Forces. *Richard* after that wayed Anchor with a hundred and ninety Ships, and fifty Gallies. But by a contrary winde he is driven into *Cyprus*, which Island, when he was kept from landing by the Inhabitants, he invaded by force of Arms, and became Master of it, and leaving *Richard* *Carvil*, and *Robert Turnham* in it with a sufficient Garrison, he also sailed toward *Ptolemais*; which City, after it had been besieged two years, was delivered up to the Christians by *Saladine*.

Other Cities also he became Master of, all which

which he neglected, onely *Joppa* he made a Garrison of. In the mean while *Guido Lusinianns* invades *Tyre*, and with it he takes upon him the Title of King of *Jerusalem*, which he afterwards changed for the Kingdom of *Cyprus*. And hence it was that the Kings of *England* for long time, were called Kings of *Jerusalem*. But *Philip* envying this Glory of *Richard*, and emulating him, because he could not equal his vertue, forsaking the Warre, sail'd back for *France*, leaving the business to *Odo* Duke of *Burgundy*, to wage Warre with *Saladine* in his absence. Yet *Richard* would not let him depart, till he had taken his Oath, to attempt nothing against the Dominions of *Richard* in his absence. But he was no sooner got home, but against Right and Equity he invaded *Normandy*; with which injury *Richard* being offended, and much weakned by the departure of *Odo* with his Forces, *Richard* resolves homewards, making Peace with *Saladine* upon unjust Terms. His Navy sailing homewards, he went by Land through *Dalmatia* and *Germany*, at last he came to *Vienna*, where being unknown, he desired to be concealed; at last being discovered by *Leopoldus* Archduke of *Austria*, who was angry with the *English* for the injury was done him in the taking of *Ptolomais*, he vvas cast into Prison, and vvas sent to the Emperour, vvho demanded him, and after a hard Captivity, he was forced to Redeem his Liberty with a mighty Ransom, which injury afterwards cost the Emperour his Life, and *Leopoldus*, first the breaking, and lastly the losing his Leg. But he after four years returned to his Kingdom.

He found his Kingdom full of Troubles and Contentions, for *William Longo-Scampius* Bishop of *Ely*, vvho in the Kings absence managed, as it vvere, the vvhole Government, being unaccustomed with so great an Office, (though he had otherwise enough to do of his own business) grew insolent and over proud. Hence arose a Controversie between him and Duke *John* the Kings Brother; the King took his Brothers part; vvhereupon he was put out of his Authority, the Archbishop of *Roan* being put in his place. When therefore he could no longer make Resistance in the Kingdom, he be thought himselfe to make an escape beyond Sea, disguised in Womans Apparell, but being discovered, the Women did punish him sufficiently by deriding him for counterfeiting his Sex, and so being much disgraced, he fled into *Normandy*, to complain to King *Richard*; and when he had complained of the injury done him, he sought in vain for his lost dignity.

Also *Philip* King of *France* invaded *Normandy* with an Army, as he had promised. He sought to draw *John* the Kings Brother to his side, but could not, his Mother *Eleoner* dissuading him. But though he openly did nothing to his Brothers prejudice, yet privately, a false rumour being spread of the Kings Death through *England*, he endeavours to wrest the Kingdom from him, whereby afterwards he lost all the favour he had with his Brother, together with his Honour. The King after this goes against King *Philip* with a great Navy, and first he freed the City *Vernowle*, and afterwards *Vandosme* from his Leaguer so hastily, that the *French* man leaving

ing for fear all his Baggage, ran away. At last a
 peace being made between both, they are forced
 to abstain from Warre, though against their
 wills.

In the mean while his Kingdom was tossed
 with various commotions : First, by Theeves,
 the chief whereof being killed, that faction was
 easily suppressed. Secondly, by a greater Com-
 motion from the Jews, arising from one that
 had forsworn the Superstition of his Ancestors;
 for the rest of the Jews being offended at it, vvho
 continued in their Errour, could hardly Tolerate
 their Converted Brother, they meet him in the
 high-way, and fine him sorely, whence first grew
 Faction, then a Tumult, and slaughter of the
 Jews every where. Nor was this rage shut up in
 one Town, but passing the bounds, it went first to
 Stamford, then to *Lincoln*, then to *York*, where
 the Jews flying into a Castle, killing first their
 Wives and Children most barbarously, and cast-
 ing their dead bodies out of the windows on the
 enemies heads, putting fire to Gun-powder, they
 were almost all blown up, a cruel example of their
 stubbornness.

Lastly, It is a Question, Whether the King
 were more angry with the Commotion, or with
 the punishment of Covetousness, vvhereby he
 found an end for all his troubles. A certain
 souldier who received wages from King Richard
 had found a mighty Treasure, and fearing least
 the King should demand it, he vvent to *Lemosn*,
 and hid it in the Town of *Calacum*, when the
 Towns-men prolonged to let the King come
 in, he laid siege to it, vvhereby receiving a
 wound in his Arm, he died shortly after of it,
 having

having won the Citie, but not found the Treasurie, and was buried at *Fontenward*.

He was of a reasonable Stature, of a pleasant and gracefull Countenance, he was commendable in Manners, famous more for his Vertues than Vices, sparing of Tribute, but very cunning to raise Money. He was the first that subjected the City of *London* to *Aldermen* and *Sheriffs*, blotting out the Name of *Potestates* and *Earls*.

JOHN the First, King of England.



*Johannes D. G. Rex Ang.
Dux Norman: etc Domi. Hab:*

Anno 1201.

RICHARD being dead, JOHN invades the Kingdom by Right of Anticipation, shutting out his Cousin *Arthur*, to whom the Succession was due by Right of Inheritance, and also by the prerogative of his Age, for *Arthur* was not yet over thirteen years old. Also trusting to his Bribes for he had robbed those Treasures his Brother had

had compiled) he entred the Government of his own accord, (not caring any thing for the envy of his Subjects) his Friends in *England* not a little helping him.

The first Tempest was depending from his Cousin *Arthur*, whose Kingdom he had not only taken from him, but also had drawn the Dukedom of *Normandy* to himself, leaving only the Dukedom of *Anion* to the childe. Also his Mother *Constance* finding her self too weak for the *English*, flies to the *French* King, and craves aid of him, who promised not only to restore all *Normandy*, but all *England* also to *Arthur*, and received the young man into his protection: Wherefore *Philip* lifting an Army first made good the Duchy of *Anion* to *Arthur* and then he invaded *Normandy*.

But *John* sailing into *Normandy*, upbraided *Philip* with his perfidiousness, because he had foully broken the Peace he had made with his Brother *Richard*: Yet they went not to Arms for while they discourse, and each defends his Right, they agreed on fifty dayes Cessation of Arms, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* being against it, vvho therefore forsaking *Philip*, made his Peace with the *English*, and takes Counsel by vvhat means, vvhen the Truce was ended they should wage Warre with the *French*. But vvhen *John* was free from the care of Warre, he striked hand vvith *Philip* upon unjust terms, and *Baldwin* hating his sluggishness, joynd with the *French* once more, and restored the Warre on *Jerusalem*. The *English* man vvvas glad, and returns for his Countrey, yet vvvas very ill received by the Nobility, vvvhich hated those base Conditions

John now free from Warre, turns all his care to Pole his Subjects, and to follow his measures. Also he deprived his Brother *Jessey* Archbishop of *York* of all his Fortune, because he dehorted him from such Injury. Then going into *Normandy*, he Divorced his Wife *Avic*, and married *Isabel* Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Engolesme*. She was Crown'd at *Canterbury*. But the oppression and violence of King *John* prevailed so far, also his base luxury, not without murder and man-slaughter (for he destroyed *Matilda*, a beautifull Maid) causing her to drink poyson, because she would not yeeld to his intreaty to be corrupted by him, and *William Brause* vvith his Wife for speaking something freely, he killed all with Famine, taking all their Estate from them. But when he asked Subsidy, all the Nobility, as one man, denied to follow him forth to Wars, unless he would remove the heavy Imposts, and free them from those cursed injuries. Yet he went afterwards into *Normandy*, and then to *Paris*, with his Wife, vvhere they were to outward appearance friendly received by King *Philip*.

But *Hugh* Earl of *Marsh*, to whom *Isabella* the Kings Wife was first betrothed,, being angry with the King for taking his Wife from him, joyned with *Arthur*, and make a new War. *Philip* took their part, and so joyntly those of *Tours* first, then they of *Anion* invade, and they take the Town *Mirabellum*, vvith *Eleoner* the Grandmother to *Arthur*, vvho had fled thither for security, vvhich was notwithstanding received by *Arthur* with great Piety and Obedience.

John

John reproveth King *Philip* for his falsnes, and began to think seriously of revenge, and coming suddenly and unlooked for upon the Forces of the Enemy, destroyed them with a great slaughter, taking those Captive which could not run away, amongst whom was *Arthur*, vvho shortly after died in prison of hunger, or going to make an escape, was drowned in the River, or as it is vulgarly thought, he died of grief and sorrow. His Sister *Eleoner* died the same way shortly after.

All Commotions are not extinguished with *Arthur*, but Warre springing out from Warre now here, now there arise new causes of disagreement: For *Constance* Mother to *Arthur*, complaining to *Philip* of her Sonne *Arthur*'s death, she easily instigated him to a just revenge, vvho vvvas of his own accord the greatest enemy to *John*. He presently sends his Heralds to *John*, and sets him a day of hearing to appear before him, as one that ought him Homage: But *John* refusing, he entred his Territories by Arms, and in short time he subdued all *Normandy*, as it were in the face of *John*, who stayed sluggishly at *Rouen*, and afterwards doing nothing, he returned into *England*, the Nobility gnashing their teeth at it in vain. To this may be added the second and third loss, for *Eleoner*, the Kings Mother died, vvho did the Kingdom as much good by her vertues, as the King did mischief by his vices. *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* followed her, vvho was another Ornament of the Kingdom.

And now *John* seemed to be in possibility to recover his loss, so his subjects vvould bring
Subsi.

subsidies to help him to wage Warre, which they strove who should do it most: So he marched towards *Portsmouth*, and suddenly set sail, not waiting for the Noblemen that came after him; but he had no sooner left the shore, but he presently returned, and upbraiding the Nobility because they followed him not) with sluggishness and disobedience, he fined them with a vast summe of Money, and so being the richer by his double Usury, neglecting the Warre, he returned home.

Philip in the mean while, that he might exell all the *English* out of his Kingdom, takes *Chinon* by force, and he had quickly put an end to the Warre, unless *Guido* the Husband of *Constance*, falling off from *Philip*, had joyned with *John*, by whose help he levied a new Army, whereby he took *Mountalban*, a Town otherwise impregnable, with wonderfull Celebrity, in fifteen dayes; and after that storming *Anion*, he gave the Plunder to his Souldiers, raising the Walls of the Town, but he repented it afterwards, and perchance because he was born in that City, he built it again more firm and beautifull than it was. And now *Philip* and *John* were in Arms, now on this side, now on that, the Army expected the word to fall on, and nothing but blood and slaughter was to be expected, but at the Intercession of Friends, a Cessation was granted for two years.

John therefore returns for *England*, but upon his return he enters the Borders of the *Scotch*, and kills multitudes of them, and brought King *Alexander* to his Obedience; and those *Irish* that he found to have revolted, he sailed with his Fleet

Fleet thither, and easily brought them under. So he made the Rebel *Welsh* upon his return become Subjects, taking eight and twenty Noble-mens Children for Pledges, vvhich when the *Welsh* rose again, he commanded to kill them all. So much prevails unadvised desire of wrong, though sometimes it may oppose good examples to unsatisfied Cruelty, and so *John* was more cruel and valiant against none than toward his own Subjects. He returned afterwards into *France*, that (as we said) he might repair the wals of *Anion*, when those of *Poitou* revolted to him. But *Lem*, the Son of *Philip*, mustering an Army presently, not only mastered and punished the Rebels, but also put a *Johns* Army to flight, and destroyed them, taking the chief Nobility, by which loss, he was brought to desperation, yet making Peace he returned for *England* to vex his Subjects and to pour forth all his malice on the Innocent.

In the mean time the Nobility of *England* because they could obtain from the King no release of their Burdens, conspiring together wage Warre against him. The King when he was too weak for them, attempted to proceed by Subtilty, and calling the Nobility together, granted them their Requests. But afterwards being discharged by the Pope from his Promises, he takes up Arms against them, and spoiling almost all *England*, he threw down the Castles and Forts of all the Conspirators every where. There was a Bull sent from the Pope against all the Nobility that disobeyed his Commands. The Nobility being too weak for the King

ing in Arms, they commit an unjust and heinous wickedness, calling in the Son of the French King to their assistance, and promising obedience to him, as to their King: He stayed not, but sailed for *England* vvith a Navy of six hundred Ships. The conspired Nobility joyn'd with him, and so joyning their Forces they came for *London*, vvhere *Lewis* with a fair speech won the Citizens to his side. Also the *Scotch* entred *England* with a mighty Army, destroying all things in the way, whereby *Lewis*, as also by the other Forces being strengthened, over-runs all *England* with ease. *John* in the mean time, lest he should seem to do nothing, gathering together a great many vagabonds, spoils miserably the Lands of his Subjects, at last in the passing of some Rivers, not a few of his followers being drown'd, and being overweakned for want of help, falling thereby into grief of minde, and so into a Feaver, he died within a few dayes, and was buried at *Worcester*.

Great Controversies arose between the King and the Pope during his Reign in Church-matters about the choice of some Bishops: The Pope got the upper hand, and made the King do him Homage, after that the business of the Church had stood still six years, and three moneths.

He was immoderate in blasphemies and execrations; Also he is thought to have sought aid from *Miramula* King of *Africa*, whilest he was in his troubles, promising to him the Kingdom of *England*, if he conquer'd, and to renounce the Christian Faith. He was sad and dark of countenance, he was tall and fat, sluggish and idle of Nature;

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he seldom conquered the enemy, but by force being inconstant; in adverse Fortune he was easily dejected. He was false in his promises, burdensom to his Subjects, troublesom to his Neighbours, and hated of all.

H E N R Y

force
as easi
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51

HENRY the Third, King of England.



*Henricus III. D. G. R. E. Ang.
Dux Aquit. etc. Dom. Hib.*

ANNO 1217.

After *Johns* Decease his First-born Sonne
Henry, not yet passed nine years old, ob-
tain'd the Kingdom, not without some Contro-
versie of the Nobles: Some of the Nobility
falling off to him, who a little before had made
Defection, and swear to King *Lewis*, yet *Lewis*
with those that followed him from *London*,
with

with an Army of twenty thousand men, won many Towns, till at last he came to the Castle at *Lincoln*, which a certain Noble Woman did manly defend, and caused him to stop, and an Army of the *English* coming on in the meantime, he was repulsed and conquered. Many of the *English* Nobility being taken that stood with him, besides the Count of *Perch*, vvhho preferred an honourable Death before a dishonourable Life, yet he did not despair, but sent for new Forces out of *France*, which were almost destroyed in a fight at Sea. By these misfortunes he was forced to take Conditions whereby there were granted to King *Lewis*, in respect of his Charge he had been at, a hundred and five thousand Franks, he renouncing all Right to the Kingdom of *England*, and promising faithfully to prevaile with his Father to restore all the Provinces in *France* that belonged to the *English*. But the King restored to the Rebel Nobility, all the Lands that belonged unto them, and so *Lewis* leaving *England*, set sail at *Dover* for *France*, having waged War unhappily in another Land.

The Union and Rest of the Kingdom being thus established for a time, suddenly there arose a new Faction of the Conspirators. It was known to all what the Intention was, but what hopes they had was unknown to none, because it was fortified but with small Forces, and was unprosperously suppressed, those being punished that refused to submit. At last all care was converted to the recovering of those Provinces in *France*, that belonged to the *English*, large Tributes and Imposts being granted to the King.

For though the *French* had promised Restitution of them, yet he would not yeeld them up, but by force of Arms, yet it was deferred untill the King being of riper years, should stand upon his own Right, and should govern the whole matter himself. In the meane while, those fields that were fenced in for Parks by his Ancestors, he laid them open, and restored them for Husbandry, and to the common Good. But when he was grown up, he recalled again those grants, and what he gratified the People with in his Minority, he revoked, turning those fields for his pleasure into Parks again. And not content with this Injury, he alienated the hearts of his Subjects from him by many more unlawfull Acts. He abolished the old Seal, and made a new one, and so extorted a great Summe of Money from his Subjects; Also he greatly drained them, under a pretence of a War with *France*, and managing the matter slothfully, he returned without a Victory, bringing with him out of *France* many of *Poitou*, that what Reward they had not desired in *France*, he might pay them in *England*, whereby the best men were discharged of their Offices, and these vagabonds and strangers were possessed of them. The King being now of ripe years, took to Wife *Eleoner* the Daughter of *Raymund* Earl of *Province*, whereby there grew no profit to his Affairs, but rather by reason of a thred-bare and beggarly Family, and her Kindred coming from all parts, as Crows to the Prey, he suffered great Detriment vvhich yet were highly esteemed by him, the People much murmuring at it.

But whilst the King that goes about to overthrow his Subjects Rights, which they labour to preserve, all the Nobility being offended at the Promotion of Strangers, they enter into a Conspiracy; The Ring-leader whereof was *Richard Marshall*, who durst freely tell the King of his injustice, and required satisfaction. But the King to punish their Arrogancy, mustered a great Army of strangers, and withall calls a Parliament, which is an Assembly of severall Orders. The Nobility refuse to be present, unless he would command the Bishop of *Winchester* *Peter de Rupibus* of *Poictou*, and all his gang to forsake the Court, threatening withall, that unless satisfaction were made unto them, they would depose the King, and all strangers that were his Adherents, and would choose another King; The King therefore commands all that were upon Knights-service, and the Nobility to be present to fight for him, which they all refuse to do, whereupon he confiscated all their Goods, and distributed them amongst those of *Poictou*, and their persons to be banished, wheresoever they could be found. By vvhich threats they being frightened or corrupted by rewards, the chief of them fall off, whereby the rest were weakned, and flie into *Wales*, to the Prince of that Countrey *Lionel*, drawn to hold part with them, to whom *Hugh Burgies* came escaping out of a Castle, where he was unjustly imprisoned. The King follows those fugitives into *Wales*, but came back with disgrace, doing nothing. But *Richard Marshall* when he would not return into the Kings favour, being drawn cunningly into *Ireland*, to look to his Estate, and there

ere being accused of treason, was killed, though
the King strove to remove the envy of that deed
from himself.

A Parliament being called, some men that
had care of the Common-wealth, were those
that perswaded the King to leave off War, and
to make Peace with his Nobility; The King
hearkned to their Counsel, and recalling the No-
bles out of *Wales*, he treats with them, whereby
they are restored to their former Dignities,
and strangers that possessed their places, vvere
removed from all places, and a great penalty
laid upon them, yet some of them (as Fortune
inconstant) were re-admitted into the Kings
favour.

The King then feigning that all favour was
for his own Subjects, extorted a great Summe
of money from them; which yet he distributed
amongst the poor Kindred of the Queen, and
her Father a poor Prince: And having promi-
sed before to exclude all strangers from favour,
and alwayes to take counsel of his Subjects)
he began now to esteem them more; with
which indignity the Nobility offended, enter
upon a new Conspiracy, to which, as the Lead-
er and Chief, *Richard* the Kings Brother had
given his Name, who being so bold as to tell
the King of his faults to his teeth, doth forcibly
deshort him from such fallacies. The King was
much incensed with this, and seeing the Inclina-
tion of the *Londoners* towards the Conspirators,
calling a Parliament, and publishing the Con-
ditions, he treats with them for Peace. But
before it was come so far, the Earl of *Cornwall*
the Kings Brother was drawn off to the contrary

part, whereby the Nobility urged their matters more faintly, and so the Treaty could come to no Conclusion. The King now free from all Impediments, tyrannizeth more over the Nobles, the chief of the Conspirators were banished, or turned out of their Places. Nor did he less oppress the Clergy, putting strangers into Church-Offices, at the Popes request, dispossessing the Nations, and laying heavy Taxes upon them, so that all hated him.

Henry purposing to make a new Expedition for *France*, asks Subsidies from his Parliament, which being denied, he was forced to borrow elsewhere; Nor yet did he spend it successfully, after a years delay, and having done nothing well, concluding a disgracefull Peace with the *French*.

But returning for *England*, he tyrannized over the Jews, and wrested a great Summe of money from them, which he yet consumed with unseasonable Gifts very indiscreetly; And so his Exchequer being consumed, and Subsidies denied him from the Parliament, gave him occasion of new Oppressions, and so drawing the means of the Church to himself, was a cause of great difference between him and the Pope. But the King being inconstant, laid down the Bucklers, and yielded to the Pope, who recovering his Goods in *England*, did again pole the poor people of the Kingdom with continual sucking.

To this may be added, that there was a daily Conflux out of *France*, and other parts into *England* of this new Family, having some Relation

son to the King, this or that way, whose wants must be magnificently supplied, to the great detriment of the Common-wealth. The King grew still poorer by it, and so applied himself to Rapines and Extortions, and sold such Furniture as belonged to the Crown, wresting all the Moneys he could to pay those he stood indebted to.

Then when he could no longer do it by such inconvenient ways, he obtained a small sum of money from the *Londoners*, by threats and violence. And then turning to the Nobility, he asked a Subsidy of them in vain, and he found his Church-men as backward, with whom he could do little or nothing.

Then enterprizing an Expedition to the holy Land, to free the King of *France*, he called an Assembly of his Bishops and Peers, from whom when he could not obtain one mite of Money, being like a mad man, he drove them all out of the Chamber; The Bishop of *Ely* for that injury was excepted against by him. At last some help was afforded him, whereupon he was forced to confirm solemnly *Magna Charta*, but that Money which he had appointed for the holy Warre was quickly wasted, partly by Gifts, partly by Banquetting, and other Frauds invented for his own destruction. Also he had upon a vain hope redeemed the Kingdoms of *Sicily* for his Son *Edmund*, paying a great summe of Money to the Pope.

In the interim, the *Welsh* vexed with great injuries, fall away from the Prince, and to suppress these, and reduce them to Obedience, he stood in need of a new supply of Money, which at last by

by neat Devices and Inventions he wrung from them.

In the mean while *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall* the Kings Brother, at the suit of the Princes of *Germany*, is chosen King of the *Romans*, but shortly when he grew insolent with importunate oppressions and revenges, he was put out of the place, and returned for *England* a poor Emperour, who went out a rich Earl.

But *Henry* that he might make up that Money, which the Pope had wiped him of, by a vain boast of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, he asks once more a Subsidy from his Nobles, vvho refusing stiffly, and the King pressing for it, they fall to odds: Afterwards calling a new Parliament, which the Lords had procured for the Safety of the Kingdom, he was compelled by Oath, and his Son also to confirm it. At which time it was enacted, That the Kings Brother, with the men of *Poitiers* that remained in *England*, should presently depart the Kingdom. But a contagious Pestilence arising, either naturally, or by some venom, these strangers scattered when they departed. Many of the Nobility died, whereupon many were put to Death out of bare suspicion, some are cast into Prison, and some are banished. Nor did less evils for this afflict the *English*, for they that had the Charge of Correcting the Errours of others, did with all cruelty weed up the miserable *English*, that now so many Lords as there were, so many Tyrants there were, and the servants were grown like their Masters. And that they might stirre up the envy of the Subjects against the King, they cast all the fault upon

pon him, which he endeavoured to free himself from by his publick Writ, but all in vain, when he was compelled in a solemn Parliament to give that Power he had given to twenty four chosen men before, to the Earls *Montfort*, and of *Glocester*, and to *Spencer*, taking an Oath to confirm it unto them.

In the mean while, *Richard* King of the *Romans*, being landed in *England*, *Henry* growing bolder by the return of his Brother, though he were poor, first demands a discharge of his Oath from the Pope, then he opposed himself against the Insolency of the Nobility; He flies to help from the *French* King, who is chosen Empire between *Henry* and the Nobles, to end the Controversie, but when he did nothing, they break forth on all sides into open Warre. The Count of *Leicester* drives forth the Earl of *Glocester*, and storms his Castle, and laid a great siege upon the Citizens. Then he took the Fort of *Worcester*, and afterwards the Isle of *Ely*, and the Castle of *Windsor*. But the King fearing least he should come so farre as *London*, thought it concerned him to make Peace with him. They agreed at last on these Conditions, That all the Castles should be delivered up to the Lords, and all strangers at a day appointed, should forthwith depart the Kingdom, onely those excepted who had a Licence given them to stay.

But the King calling a new Parliament, he drew some of the Nobility, especially his own sons to his Party, to whom *John Comminus*, *Bailly*, *Robert Bruce*, and others from *Scotland*, joyn'd themselves: With these, being not a little

confirmed, he denounceth Warre against the Earls of *Leicester* and *Glocester*, vvho did not all excuse themselves; vvho seeing the King daily increase in Forces, levying a sudden, but farre less Army, oppose the King; And here Fraud supplied the parts of Vertue, for setting their Banners behinde without Souldiers, they made a shew of a greater Army than they had. And Fortune helped a good Cause, for the Kings Forces being dispersed, the greatest part of them was oppressed and slain, the rest saved themselves by flight: But the King, the Prince, and Earl of *Cornwall*, and his Sonne *Henry*, and all the *Scotch* Nobility fell into the Enemies hands.

There had been an end of the King and his Fortune, least a Contention arising between the Earl of *Leicester* and *Glocester*, had given cause to a hot Contest, and afterwards to a sharp Warre where *Leicester* being too weak, yet fell valiantly with wonderfull glory.

By the same Fortune, *Simon* and *Guido Montforts*, the Sons of the Earl of *Leicester*, were banished, one into *Italy*, the other into *France* where afterwards they gave their name to most Illustrious Families. Also their Mother a gallant woman, being gone a little before into *France* ended her Life in a Nunnery.

A new Contention being risen amongst the Nobles, they sound the Trumpet to Battel again. Also the *Welsh* who had helped Earl *Montfort* are remanded to be slain. But Peace being confirmed on all sides, this trouble abated without blood.

Rest now obtained at home, *Edward* Prince
of *Wales*, at the request of the *French* King,
went forth toward the Warre in *Palestina*: But
Richard once King of the *Romans* died in the
mean time, whom *Henry* himself followed short-
ly after, (whilst he studied to repair the losses he
sustained by War.) having Raigned 56 years,
and was buried at *Westminster*.

EDWARD

EDWARD the First, King of England.



*Edwardus I. D. G. Rex Ang.
Dux Aquit. etc. Dom. Hib.*

ANNO 1272.

Vhen Henry died, Edward stayed in Palestina, being intent about the holy Warre, where he underwent a grievous danger, having received three wounds from his adversary with a poisoned weapon. But he was cured by the wonderfull Piety of his Wife, who with her mouth in time sucked out the venom from

nd. from the wounds. In his way, being made more certain of his Fathers death, he came at last over-land into his Countrey, and was inaugurated King.

At the beginning of his Reign he used the Nobility well; but he to abate the insolence of the Clergie, commanded their vvealth to be brought into his Exchequer, and he afflicted them by other means, and so drew upon him their envy. The *Welsh*, whose custom it was on all occasions to make new Commotions, now fresh under their Leader *Lionel*, rise up against *Edward*, and rage with wonderfull pride, but his tempest soon vanished, for *Eleoner* the Daughter of *Simon Montfort*, espoused to *Lionel*, whilst she came out of *France* by Sea to her husband, was taken in the way, whom he was forced to redeem at a great ransom, promising also to *Edward* continual Homage, and granting his Brother *David* to the *English*, who was highly esteemed by *Edward*. But *Lionels* obedience lasted not above three years, for his Wife *Eleoner* being dead, he breaks forth into new rebellions. Also *David* forgetting the great love of King *Edward* to him, fell off presently to his Brother, and so with joynt Forces they enter *England*, and did some mischief to *Edward*; both vvonderfull inflamed by a false prophesie of *Merlin*, vvhereby the Crown of *Brittany* was promised to *Lionel*; But the Battel being set, *Lionel* was killed by a private Souler, and his Head was brought to the King, who caused it to be fastened on a Pole, and to be crowned with joy, and set up on the Tower of *London*. The lot of *David* was like to his Brothers,

thers, vvho being taken in *Wales*, was draw
with a Horse to the place of execution, and
there beheaded, and his Head set by his Bro
thers, and his four quarters were sent to the
four principal Cities of *England*. So *Edward*
revenged the Rebellion of the *Welch*, and the
death of *Alphonfus* his first-born, who was kil
led in the same Battel.

But a greater cloud hung over his head from
Scotland. For *Alexander* the third, King of
Scotland, whilst he rode the Great Horse, fell
with him, and so died, leaving his Daughter
Margaret to inherit; but she, shortly after her
Father, died also, leaving the Kingdom to re
Corrivals who strove for it. *Edward* was cho
sen Umpire by them all to search their Titles
but he reduced all their pretences to two espe
cially, namely, *John Baily* and *Robert Bruce*
vvho with equal right affected the Kingdom
whilst the matter sticks between them, *Edward*
sets on *Bruce*, promising to him the Kingdom
of *Scotland* for ever, so he would do him Ho
mage for it: But *Bruce* refused it, preferring
his Countries Liberty before his own Honour
but *Baily* yielded to those conditions, and so
gained the Kingdom of *Scotland*, but the ill will
of all his Countrey-men. Envy against him in
creased for refusing justice upon the death of
the Earl of *Fife*, vvho was slain, for *Baily* ex
empted *Albermeth* that slew him, from punish
ment; vvhereupon *Baily* was cited to appear
before *Edwards* Tribunal, vvvas forced to plead
his cause. He was angry for his disgrace, and
returns to his Kingdom, and afterwards denied
Homage to *Edward*, and proclaimed Warre
making

making a Covenant vvith the *French* King.
ence arose the cause of a most bloody Warre
between the two Nations, vvhich lasted for 300
years, only some feigned cessations passing be-
ween.
Armies are Mustered on both sides, and the
English giving the first onser on the *Scotch*,
w abundance of them, and vvon many Cities
and Castles; by vvhich loss *Brutus* was con-
tained to beg for Peace, vvhich was granted,
t he himself was carried Captive into *Eng-*
land, and being afterwards set at liberty, he
ded his dayes in *France*, expecting in vain the
stitution of his goods. And so *Edward* re-
turned for *England*, leaving after him *John*
Gramins Earl of *Sussex* his Embassador, and
Hugh Chrysingamins his Treasurer, to take
re of the *Scotch* business. But a little after
is, the *Scotch*, vvhen the King was gone into
France, making head against the Kings Mini-
ters, having *William Valla* for their Captain,
ey killed *Hugh Chrysingamins*, and vvith him
000 *English*. But the King came back for
England, commanded that his Court should
held at *Yorke*; and presently levying an Ar-
y, he assaulted the *Scotch* afresh at *Foukirk*,
d though he himself vvere dismounted from
s Horse, that was fighred with the hollow of
e enemy, and vv as dangerously wounded, two
s being broken in his body, yet he made a
eat slaughter amongst them, 40000 Horse
d Foot of them being slain; Only *Valla*
th a small handful of men escaped by flight
om the fury of the enemy. All the Noble
ens, goods are made forfeit to the *English*,
F and

and they were all made Tributaries, and swear the third time to be true to King Edward.

But the false *Scot* kept his word but a very short time, for *Brusius* the Son of *Robert* being made King in a Turbulent manner, new commotions arise, for he fearing the power of *Cominus*, caused him wickedly to be murdered in the Temple of *Dumfrise*. When *Edward* heard this, he was wonderfully incensed: Presently having raised a gallant Army he marched into *Scotland*, not meaning to cease, till he had brought down the usurper of that Kingdom. The Earl of *Pembroke*, who was marched before with his Brigade, lighting suddenly on *Brusius* destroyed all his men, from whose hands the King himself hardly escaped, he led a dishonourable life in Caves, Dens, and Craggy Mountains, seeking his fortune in other matters. His Brothers falling into the power of the enemy, were put to extream tortures as Traitors.

The King fierce with the madness of Revenge spared no mans life, but slew all he met with. The Earl of *Athol* also, though he were of the Kings blood, was sent to *London*, and hanged there: so and by such like wayes were the followers of *Bruse* punished. Yet *Bruse*, though he wanted almost any to follow him, did not give out, but collecting a handfull of Souldiers he sets upon the Earl of *Pembroke* suddainly, and put him to the worst with great loss and slaughter, and he drove the Earl of *Glocester* into the Castle of *Ayrs*, and besieged him there, when *Edward* coming to his relief, he was forced to fly to his old sculking holes.

and In the mean time a new Warre breaks forth
 with the *French King Philip* the Fair, by a con-
 troversie between the subjects of either King,
 arising from pretended injury ; for Kings
 being that envy one the other do easily break into
 open hatred. The King of *England* also was
 of *John* lastly angry, and sought all occasions of wrong
 greedily, by reason that *Henry* his Cousin, Son
 of *Richard* the Emperour, was killed by the Earl
 of *Montforts* Son, at which wickedness the *French*
 conceived. In a fight at Sea first a great de-
 struction was brought upon the *French* at the
 entrance of the River *Sion* and elsewhere. And
 before *Edward* when a day was appointed for him as a
Baron to plead his cause before King *Phi-*
lip, he refused to appear, and the Homage he
 should willingly before, he now refused to do ;
 whereupon a great Army being raised, *Philip*
 sent his Armies upon the Territories of *Edward* in *France*
 of any force of Arms. The King of *England*, by
 the assistance of neighbour Princes, the Earl
 of *Flanders*, the Duke of *Brabant*, and others,
 to which was joyned the help that came from
Adolphus of *Nassaw* the *Roman* Emperour,
 who had promised it, presently marched against
 the King of *France*, but finding the *French* di-
 vided into parts, and defrauded of the assistance
 promised them by the Emperour, when he had
 held his Winter Quarters at *Gaunt*, not with-
 out murmuring of the Citizens, and great want
 amongst his Souldiers ; at the beginning of the
 spring, truce being made with the *French* for
 three years, the King took *Margaret* the Dukes
 daughter to Wife (for *Leoner* died in the former
 expedition against the *Scot*) and the Daughter

of *Philip* being betrothed to King *Edwards* Son he retreated for *England*.

Lastly, making his incursion into *Scotland* when he held his Winter-Quarters at *Carlisle* where being taken with a Dyfentery in the way and the disease increasing, he died at *Burg* upon sands, when he had reigned thirty four years, and lyeth buried at *Westminster*.

He was taller then all the rest, of a sorrowfull countenance, for chastity like to his Father but in fortitude far before him; he was excellent for Judgement and Continence.

EDVVARD the Second, King of England.



*Edwardus II. D. G. Rex Ang.
Dux Aquit. etc. Dom. Hib.*

Anno 1308.

Edward surnamed Carnarvan, by succession came to the Throne when his Father was dead. But he at the very beginning shewed that his future Tyranny would be, especially turning upside down what his Father had left command by his Will; and calling Gavestone from banishment, a young man of a most base life,

life, who for his insolency was exiled by his Fathers order, and in his last words forbade him not to recall him, who afterwards gave cause of great dissensions; for when the King bestowed immoderate gifts upon him, he made the Nobility envious against him, and himself poor. But his Father being yet not interred, he endeavoured to conclude the Marriage with King Philip's Daughter, that was contracted when King Edward lived, which was performed with great preparation of the Nobles and especially of Gavestone, four Kings being present, and three Queens except the Bride. The Dowry was the Dukedom of Aquitaine which the French King had possessed himself. But he being returned into England, the Nobles were offended by reason of the too great power of Gavestone, they deny the solemnity of the Coronation, unless he would banish the insolent odious man from his Court and Kingdom. The King seemed to hearken to it, and so is inaugurated with his Queen in the Kingdom by the consent of all. But when as he should banish Gavestone, he highly promoted him, the Nobility not a little murmuring at it.

In the mean while the chief power was in Gavestone, the Nobles had no authority; and that he might precede the rest in glory, a Tournament was appointed, where he obtained the greatest praise. His valour was worthy of reward, but that the insolent man turned all to the contentment of the Nobility. In the mean while a Parliament was called, wherein, amongst the rest, it was enacted, That the Decrees of *Magna Charta* should

ould be observed ; Strangers should be put
 of their Offices, and that all things should be
 one in a solemn sitting of the Senate, nor should
 the King go out of the Land, the Parliament be-
 ing ignorant of it, or against it, nor should make
 warre against any, and that *Gavestone* should be
 banished.

Whereupon he is sent away for *Ireland*, not
 a banished man, but as President of the
 land, vvhether also behaving himself vvell he
 deserved commendation and reward. But
 the King by preposterous counsell, a contract
 was made for him with the sister of the Earl
 of *Glocester*, being impatient of his absence,
 called him back from his banishment, and pre-
 sently settled him in his former grace and fa-
 vour. But he to give the King thanks, by
 offering flattery, sucked the King of all he had,
 that he left him scarce sufficient for his necessity.
 The Nobles in the mean while hating his inso-
 lency, threaten a general revolt from the King,
 unless he vvould send away his proud subject,
 that *Gavestone*, when he had wandred some time
 in *France* and *Flanders*, returns privately into
 England, being generally hated, being the
 more confident by reason of the Kings and his
 father in Law the Earl of *Glocesters* favour.
 The King received him most friendly, and that
 his arrival might be concealed from the Nobles,
 the King takes a journey with him toward *York*.
 The Nobility that had knowledge of it enter a
 conspiracy, to which all subscribed but the
 Earl of *Glocester*. And they make *Thomas*
 Earl of *Lancaster* the head of the faction ; and
 they laid a necessity on the King, either to

deliver up *Gaveston* into the hands of the Lords or else to send him out of the Land. But *Edward* being blinde vvith foolish favour, would not hearken to the Lords, but shut him up in strong Castle, that so he might escape the envy of the Nobility. But they being sworn together, besiege the place, and compell him to surrender miserably, and having taken him they cut off his head. Three things were left in charge to *Edward* by his dying Father, and were commanded in his Will, namely, That he should carry his Fathers bones along with him till he had conquered *Scotland*: That he should expend 30000lb upon the holy Warre: And that he should not recal *Gaveston*. He obeyed not the two latter, for that money decreed for the Holy Warre he bestowed on *Gaveston* when he was come back, for the third we shall see what he did. The King of *Scots Brusius*, who had long since intelligence of King *Edward*'s slothfulness, would not pass over such an opportunity of well managing his business, levying an Army, presently reduced all *Scotland* into his power. And not therewith content, he enters the borders of *England*, and destroys all by fire and sword. *Edward* to repulse force by force, raised an Army of an hundred thousand Souldiers, better fitted with furniture than valour, which was easily vanquished by the *Scotch*, that were scarce 30000, joyning craft and valour together. The chief of the Nobility in this fight were either slain or taken Captives. The Earl of *Glocester* himself, when he had given sufficient tokens of his fortitude fighting valiantly in the head of the Army, was killed.

killed, the rest saved themselves by flight. This made the hearts of the *English* to fail, and a great part of the Noble and Commons revolted to the Conquerours, by a fearful example of perjury punished. *Bruse* following his Victories, enters upon *Ireland* with an Army, a great part of it he over-runne, and depopulated it very farre: Also he was saluted King of the same Island, the inhabitants falling to him abundantly. And he ruled three years, untill the Primate of *Armath*, and *Berningam* the Chief Judge in *Ireland*, raising a great Army, set upon the Conquerour, and take him with a greater slaughter of his men, and cut off his head. The *Scots* almost mad with the death of their King, waste the Borders of *England*, so farre as *York* with sword and fire. To moderate their Insolence, a great Army was raised of the *English*, who marched toward *York*. But discord growing between the Commanders, before they saw the enemy, they either slipped away, or returned home. Then *Barwick* by the Treason of *Peter Spalding* was delivered up to the Enemies hands, which *Edward* presently laid siege to. But the Earl of *Lancaster* falling away with his men, by reason of a quarrel, the *Scotch* in the mean time making havock of all, and conquering divers Cities and Castles, he was forward to retreat. To this it fell out that the *Yorkshire* men raising a great power of the common people, and setting upon the *Scots*, were unhappily beaten and killed by them. The King removing his siege from *Barwick*, following the *Scots* that were laden with the prey, and the spoil, but he was frustrated of his end, they

they having marched another way. The next year entring *Scotland*, because the Enemy had wasted all before his coming, by reason of hunger and want, was compelled to return back again. But the *Scotch* following him, and coming suddenly upon him, he suffered a great losse, and hardly escaped himself, and so finding himself too weak for the Enemy, he begged a Truce for two yeares. But he was vexed with far greater troubles than these at home; For *Gaveston* being dead, the younger *Spencer* succeeded in the Kings Grace and Favour, vvho after he had obtained the Government of the Common-wealth in as high a manner as *Gaveston* had, he could not choose but fall under the same malice of the Nobility. But the cover of this envy was too unjust that it could be hid by a publick contest, some other occasion must be sought for. They all with one consent ask of the King, that he would keep entire the Conditions formerly granted, threatening him with a revolt, and so they raise great Forces for War, but the Prelates interposing, they made Peace on both parts.

But shortly after a Parliament being called, the King complains openly of the wrong they had done him, and of *Gavestons* death; But the Nobility say they had committed no sinne in so doing, but growing remorse by the admonitions of the Queen, and the Earl of *Glocester*, they ask pardon of the King upon their knees; They easily obtain'd it, which was granted to them under the Kings Broad-Seal.

Now all the dissention seemed to be laid asleep, but as fire raked up in ashes, is kindled by

any little winde, sometimes into a great
 same, so there needed but a small blast to pro-
 duce the former troubles. The first occasion
 of defection was given, because the wife of the
 Earl of *Leicester*, with which he had a long time
 lived quietly, was taken from him vwith the
 Counties of *Lincoln* and *Salisbury*, by *Richard*
Armartin a very deformed man, who said he
 had conjugal custom with her before, which
 she openly confessed when she was de-
 manded concerning it. Another occasion was
 given, when at *Whitfontide* a certain woman
 riding ridiculously on horseback in fools habit,
 did go into the Court and upbraid the King with
 his ingratitude toward his faithful Ministers. A
 third, when a certain Knight that had a packer
 of the Kings was intercepted, wherein was
 written a desire to the King of *Scots* to cut off
 the Earl of *Lancaster*, whereupon not a few
 fell from the King to that Earl. A fourth,
 when a certain mad man *John Poudras* counter-
 feiting himself to be King *Edward*, and feared
 not to say, that *Edward* they mistook for their
 King was falsly supposed to be so, which mad-
 nesse he paid dearly for by the torture he was
 put to. But the greatest of all was, that a cer-
 tain Baron, *William Brevisius*, who had spent
 the greatest part of his Estate in Riot and Who-
 ring, would needs sell the rest by Port sale,
 which *Humphrey Bohun* gaping after, asking
 leave of the King, did transact vwith *William*
 for them. Also both the *Roger Mortimers*
 being ignorant of other Competitours, cheap-
 ned the Bargain, and *Spencer* had obtained
 immediate leave from the King to buy them,
 and

and was preferred before any other. It is wonder what hatred he drew upon himself by this matter. Now all the Nobility came together, and entred a conspiracy, crying out, that the *Spencers* both Father and Sonne were Traitors, Corrupters of the King, and plagues to the Common-wealth, and at last they fell to their Arms. They come in haste to *London* with their Army, and with leave granted, they enter the City, and make their complaints to the King, which he yeelded to by the Intercession of many. Lastly, The *Spencers* were banished, but shortly after, vwhen the Archbishop of *Canterbury* contended in a Common-Council of a *London-Senate*, that that banishment was unjust, the *Spencers* are called home again, the King being no wayes unwilling to it. This drove the Nobility on, but another mischief moved the King. For the Queen taking her Progress toward *Canterbury*, when as she would have diverted towards the Lord of *Baldefmire*, she was dishonourably shut out, and was forced to turn away to some other place. Of which matter she complained to the King, and it made him extream angry, who now doth think of nothing but revenge for that injury, collecting suddainly a Band of Souldiers, he assaulted that Castle, which when he had overcome, the Governour of it *Thomas Culpeper*, was hanged, and *Baldefmire* with his wife and children was cast into Prison, and all his goods Confiscated. And the Kings blood being now hot, he proceeded farther, and resolved to make Warre upon the Nobles, but they finding that his Army increased, part returned to their Obedience,

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nce, and part fell to their Arms ; But their
Army being either slipr away or vanquished,
ome were killed in the fight, the rest were
ken, amongst whom was the Earl of *Lanca-*
ster, who was beheaded before his own Castle,
he rest were either hanged or beheaded, that
England was never more sorrowfully wet with
Noble Blood.

Now the last and worst mischief of all hanged
ver his head, for the King of *France* for the
possession that *Edward* had in *France*, required
homage from him for them, but *Edward* refu-
ng, he entr'd his Provinces with an Army.
at length *Queen Isabella*, *Edwards* wife was
went to intreat him not to waste his Countrey ;
he went willingly, partly to performe the
Kings Commands, partly to complain to her
brother. For *Edward* by the Instigation of
Spencer was no little estranged from her, and
ad offended her with great contempt. *Roger*
Mortimer went with her, with whom the Queen
eld unlawfull Familiarity, vvhich when the
King understood, he sent to the *French* King
ome that should desire him to send home the
Queen with the Prince her Sonne. But the not
returning is banished out of all the Kings Do-
minions, and Garrisons made to drive her off, if
he came against the Kings Will. But she fly-
ng to the Earl of *Hannonia*, Matrimony being
contracted between Prince *Edward*, and the
Earls Sonne, she procured a good Army from
him, *John* the Earls Brother being Generall ;
setting sail they land about *Harwich*, to vvhom
immediately *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, and other
Nobles joyned themselves. The King receiving
news

news of it, was wonderfully frightened, he fled
London without stay, the City being addicted
 to the Queen, and purposing to flee into *Low*
Island, by a Tempest he was driven into *Wales*.
 In the mean while the *Londoners*, that the
 might shew their loves to the Queen, cut off the
 Heads of *Gualter Stapleton* Treasurer of *Eng*
land most cruelly, because he was addicted to
 the King, and some others also. Nor did the
 Queen do less at *Bristol*, killing *Hugh Fache*
 to *Spencer*, who was ninety years old, causing
 him to be dragged to Execution, pulling his
 heart out alive. Then she sent part of her Ar
 my to finde out the King, *Henry Earl of Le*
icester being the chief, and *Rice Paulinus*
Welshman, who because he knew every passag
 of the Countrey exactly, he lead the Earl to
 the Monastery of *Nesh*, where the King hid
 himself, where presently both he, with *Spencer*
Robert Baldoch, and *Simon Redyng*, is delivered
 into the hands of his Enemies, and is left to the
 Custody of the Earl of *Leicester*, who enter
 tained him with all respect, as it was fit a captive
 King should be. But *Edmund Earl of Arunde*
John Daniel and *Thomas Micheldem*, are be
 headed at the request of *Mortimer*. But *Spencer*
cer vvho was now Earl of *Glocester*, is now with
Simon Redyng drawn to Execution, and being
 first hanged, they were afterwards beheaded
 and quartered, and their heads set up on *London*
Bridge, the quarters were sent to the chief
 Cities, but *Baldock* was furnished to death in
 Prison. Then a Parliament is called, vvhere
 they consulted to depose the King, and to
 Crown the Prince his Sonne *Edward*. But he
 being

being farre more Religious than his Mother,
 would not accept the Crown, unless his Father
 would resign it willingly. Some are sent to
 persuade this miserable King, and the unhappy
 man did yeeld easily to it. A day is set for the
 delivering up his Title, and *Edward* cloathed in
 black, comes into the Chamber, where they
 were gathered together that should receive his
 abdication, but he scarce saw the provision
 made for his renunciation, but he sunk down
 half dead in a swoond, and with much ado be-
 ing refreshed by the Earl of *Leicester*, and the
 Bishop of *Winchester*, he came to himself. But
 when he heard the cause of the Assembly, he
 answered, That as it was displeasing to him that
 his Subjects were so much offended at him, so
 he was vvell pleased that they had made his Son
Edward King in his stead; and so the Solemn-
 ies being rightly performed, the business was at
 last accomplished. Then an allowance being
 granted to *Edward*, he remained in the Custody
 of the Earl of *Leicester*, and was well used.
 Also so great a stipend vvas granted to the
 Queen-Mother, that there was scarce any
 thing left for the King and Queen. Nor was
 the furious woman yet pleased, but went about
 to infringe the Liberty her Husband enjoyed
 with the Earl of *Leicester*, and by the counsel
 of *Adam Torleton* Bishop of *Hereford*, power
 is granted to two Knights *Thomas Gorney* and
John Matrevers to carry the King to some other
 place. They hewed him filthily, cutting his
 hair most ridiculously, and his beard also, that
 he might not be known, at last they brought
 him to *Barclay Castle*.

After

After he had lost his Kingdom, they consulted concerning his Life. First, They thought by unwholsome food to destroy him, then by filthy stinks of carcases, and lastly by poyson but neither prevailed. Then the Letters of the Bishop of *Hereford* the most wicked Counsellour, were sent to his Keepers, by which he checks them heavily for dealing so well with him that was not fit to be so kindly used, adding in the end, *Doe not feare to kill Edward 'tis good*; which was interpreted by them, as they pleased, who thereupon fell upon the miserable King in his Bed, and strive with the Blankets to strangle him. Nor were they content with this, but they thrust a hot Iron into his Fundament, and so burned his Bowels (a most hideous Example of Cruelty) and destroyed him in a dolefull manner. But these Parricides when they looked for a Reward for their Villany, they received a just Reward of it; For being called in question for their Lives, they were banished. Afterwards *Gorney* lost his Head, *Mattrevers* after a long banishment at last died miserably.

This King vvas of an excellent Stature of Body, wonderfull strong, but too much given to drunkenness, and so not secret of his Counsels; he was immoderate toward those he loved; For Love, if it be with Moderation is a most noble affection of the soul, and if that be wanting, it is the worst passion of all the rest. He was more unhappy than unfortunate. He exceeded all in Chastity, for he left no Bastards behind him; In Moderation, for he used no unjust

just wayes to pole his Subjects of their Mo-
ys. As his Subjects hated him in his life time,
his memory was dear unto them after his
death.

G

EDVARD

EDWARD the Third, King of England
and France,



*Edwardus. III. D. G. Rex
Ang. Fran. et Dom. Hib. etc.*

Anno 1328.

His Father being deposed, Edward was
luted King, surnamed *Windfor*, not yet
having passed his fifteenth year, and therefore
he had Governours that should rule the King-
dome in his Name. But the chief Power re-
main'd in the Queen and *Mortimer*, either the
Nob

mobility winking at it, or allowing it. The first
ere was to fall upon the *Scotch*, for *Robert*
se despising the young King, entred the
orders of *England* vvith his Army, vvhere-
on an Army is raised, joyning those of the
se Towns, which the Queen brought with
er. But when divers people hardly could be
eld together in respect of the diversity of their
anners, there grew in a short time a great
discord between both Nations; so nothing suc-
ceding well, they came back again, and after-
wards the *English* consented to base conditions
of Peace; A Marriage being contracted be-
ween *David* Prince of *Scotland*, and *Joan* Si-
ster to *Edward*. Also *Edward* Married his Wife
that was promised him, *Philippa* the Earl of
Hannonia's Daughter, being yet in their Non-
age. Then the Souldiers of *Hannonia*, who
caused the Discord, are sent home, And *Ed-*
mund Earl of *Kent* accused of Treason, be-
cause he had endeavoured to restore the King-
dom to his Brother *Edward*, was condemned,
and lost his Head. But the great Revenues of
the Queen, which she had drawn to her self by
Grant of Parliament were restrained to a
thousand *per annum*, and she was imprisoned
in a Castle; and *Mortimer* being convicted of
adultery with her, and being taken in the act,
was presently hanged: In the mean while *Phi-*
lip the Fair King of *France* died, and the King-
dom was devolved to his Sonnes, *Henry*, *Lewis*,
and *Charles* the Fair, who all reigned in their
turns, but *Charles* dying vvithout an Heir-male,
his Succession failed in him. *Edward* vvho
was of kinne by the Sister of *Charles*, vvho was
the

the Daughter to *Philip* the Fair, supposing that the Kingdom fell by descent to him, found *Philip Valesius*, Brother to *Philip* the Fair to be his enemy, for women by the common rule of *France* are excluded by the Salique Law. Wherefore *Philip* was prefer'd before *Edward*, and the King of *England* was forced to do him Homage for the Lands he possessed in *France*. But these things gave cause afterwards for a grievous Warre and sharp contention.

In the mean time *Edward* Baily Son to *John* affecting the Kingdom of *Scotland*, descending from his Ancestors, *Robert Bruce* being now dead, made Warre upon the *Scots*, and by a successfull fight (or else helped by the Force of *Edward*) brought almost the whole Nation under him (whilst *David* a young King trifled the time away in *France*) and so doing Homage to the King of *England*, he held it as from him in Chief.

In the said time the Isle of *Man* is Conquered by *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, vvho therefore was honoured vvith the Title of King of *Man*.

Edward now come to age, by the Instigation of *Robert Atrebas*, who was fled out of *France* into *England*, intends a Warre vvith *France* making a Confederacy vvith the Dukes and Earls of *Gelderland*, *Gulic*, - *Cleave*, and the *Hanse-Towns*, and of *Brabant*. The *French* also foreseeing this Tempest, made friendship with the Bishop of *Leige*, *John* King of *Bohemia*, the Earl of *Lutzenburg*, the Palatine *Albertus*, *Otho* of the House of *Austrich*, and *Amesin* Earl of *Genoa*.

Where

Wherefore *Edward* sail'd into *Flanders*, bearing the Title of the King of *France* (those of *Flanders* being the cause of it) and then he entered the Borders of *France*. *Philip* also invaded *Aquitan*, and though the Armies of both Kings were in sight one of the other, and ready to fall on, yet they both departed without fighting. *Edward* in the mean while to see to his business at home, returned for *England*, leaving *William Montacute*, and the Earl of *Suffolk* to take care of the Warre, both of them behaved themselves valiantly, yet were taken and brought to *Paris*.

But *Edward* supposing it was in vain to stay at the report of this news, provided for his return for *France*, and finding a strong Navy of *Philip*s in the Haven of *Sluse*, he collecting a great Fleet set upon the *French*, and utterly destroyed their Navy, killing then 30000 *French*, with those that were drowned and came to their ends other ways.

Then he laid siege to *Tourney*, which Town was so well defended by the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Earl of *Armeniac*, that his whole Army being dispersed, he lost about 4000 men, *Edward* was much enraged with this loss, and challenged *Philip* to fight a Duel with him, but the business came not so far, because it was taken up.

Yet the besieging of *Tourney* was no whit neglected, and *Philip* did what he could to free the city, but *Robert* King of *Sicily* interceding, and specially *Joan Valois*, *Philip*s sister, there is a cessation made for two years.

In the interim the *Scots* that were enemies to

Bayly's Government, calling their King *Dave* out of *France*, they make War upon *Edward* and invading *Northumberland* with a strong Army, they miserably destroy all by fire and sword sparing no sex nor condition. But at the sudden approach of *William Montacute*, they are afflicted with some loss, and being frightened at the coming of *Edward*, sounding a retreat, they returned for *Scotland*, but *Edward* following the Armies overtook them, and wearying them with some light skirmishes, he forced them to a cessation for two years.

John Earl Montfort, whilst he strives to make good his Title to *Britany*, is taken by King *Philip*; but his Wife seeking help from King *Edward*, easily procured it (*Mary* the King's Daughter being espoused to the Earls Son) the care of that expedition was first committed to *Gualter Mani* a valiant Gentleman, and then to *Robert Atrebas*. In the mean time *Baile* being driven out of his Kingdom of *Scotland* and by *Edward* made Governour of *Barwick* tells *Edward* that the *Scots* had not kept the Covenants; whereupon *Edward* moves suddenly with an Army against the *Scots*, but there was nothing done but the cessation of Arms renewed.

In the interim, *Robert Atrebas*, with *Gualter Mani*, and some other Nobles, after a great tempest, and Sea-fight, arrived at a Town of *Britain* (which is commonly called *Vannes*) and going on Land, set on the City that was Garrisoned in a Hostile manner, and suddenly became Masters of it; but by the desperate violence of some of the Nobility, the French

ran it again, and wounded *Robert*, vvhwhereof
 he died shortly after in *England*. But *Edward*
 himself moving into *Britany*, laid a new siege
 to the *Vannes*; and *John Duke of Normandy*
 coming suddenly, they both make themselves
 ready for Battel, but by the intercession of
Pope Clement the sixt, Truce was made for
 some few moneths, yet it lasted not, who was
 the cause of it is uncertain; they again prepare
 for their Arms, by which means *Henry of*
Lancaster subdued many Towns in *Guyan*, and
 in other Provinces, and then he removed to
Bordeaux for his Winter Quarters.

Philip that he might not lose his Countrey
 by sloth, levying a great Army, regained *Mi-*
montium a *Franc Town*, and *Engolesm*. But
 when *Lancaster* was too weak for the great
 Army of *Philip*, *Edward* came to his assistance
 with more Forces, bringing with him his Son
Prince of Wales, that was yet in his Non-age
 (for he was scarce 15 years old) that he might
 be trained up in the Warres, who presently
 took many Towns, and then he marched toward
Picardy and *Pontium*, and he either vanquished
 or destroyed all places in the way. Then he
 passed over *Somes*, a wonderfull example of
 his Valour, the enemy looking on, and he
 discomfited *Gondomar* more by fear than
 force.

In the mean time *Philip* stay'd with his Army
 at the Temple of *S^t Germans*, and being enra-
 ged with so great a loss of his men, sets *Edward*
 a day to fight with him in Battell; he had
 pitched his Camp at *Cressen*, expecting with his
 Ensignes *Philip* his enemy: The Armies both
 G 4 meet,

meet, and the Trumpets sound to Battel, where in appeared the wonderfull courage of *Edward* both Father and Sonne, that day the *English* got the Victory, and the *French* were routed and ruined, the King hardly escaped himself and there were found slain about 30000 men the chief vvhereof were *John* King of *Bohemia* *Charles* *Alencon*, and other chief Nobles 1500. Another loss fell after this Victory, upon the Archbishop of *Roan*, who lost about 7000 Souldiers.

Nor was this the end of their Victories, for he went successively in *England* against the *Scots* in the Kings absence, their King *David* with the greatest Noble men were taken prisoners, and 15000 Souldiers were slain in the fight, and the rest were dispersed.

Nor did the General *Thomas Dagovort* fight with less good fortune in *Britany*, for the Countess of *Montfort*; the principal of the *French* Nobility being taken and killed.

Edward being more high by so many and great Victories, neglecting *Amiens* and the Town of *Abbas*, he laid siege to *Calais*, that was of great moment, and most convenient for the *English* affairs, whilst *Lancaster* overran all *Guyan*, vanquished those of *Xanton* and *Poictiers*, and being loaded with the spoil, he returned to *Bourdeaux*. In the meanwhile *Philip* going about to relieve those of *Calais*, drew near with his Forces, and when he had in vain provoked *Edward* to Battel, having done nothing, he returns toward *Paris*: So they of *Calais* being out of hopes of relief, began to treat for Conditions, and it was agreed upon

where both sides, that six of the principal Citi-
 zens, should come vvith nothing on but their
 English shirts, with Halters about their necks, and sub-
 mitted themselves to King *Edward*, all the rest to
 have free pardon. These, though they did
 most humbly upon their knees crave for pardon,
 yet were condemned to be hanged, but at the
 Queens request they were set at liberty, and sent
 away with money to defray their charges as they
 went.

The King and Queen enter the City in Tri-
 umph, they command the old Inhabitants to
 leave the City, and kept the place stocked with
 English families.

The *French* strive to regain by craft vvhat
 they had lost by Valour, for *Godfrey Charnus*
 the Governour of *St Odomar*, had corrupted
 with money *Almeric Papiensis*, which *Edward*
 had made Captain of *Calais*, to deliver up the
 City, but the matter being disclosed, *Almeric*
 was called for into *England*, vvho coming, and
 confessing his fault, at last he obtained pardon,
 but upon that condition that he should deceive
 the *French* of their expectation, and deliver
 them up to the hands of the *English*. At the
 time appointed came *Charnus*, and brought the
 Gold with him he had promised, but he was
 circumvented by *Edwards* Forces; yet he stout-
 ly defended himself, and made work enough
 for *Edward* and his Sonne both, that were pre-
 sent untill all were slain that he brought with
 him, and he (with a Cavalier of *Ribomantium*,
 who had twice dismounted *Edward*, but at last
 was vanquished by him) was taken prisoner.

But the business succeeded more happily, for
 the

the *Engliſh* got the Caſtle of *Guyan* by bribing the Governour, and ſo plaid the *French* the ſame trick.

Philip the *French* King now dyed, leaving his Sonne *John* Heir of the Kingdom, alſo *Humbert* Prince of *Dauphine* died, who left the ſame ſucceſſour, and from that time the firſt born of the *French* King is called the *Dolphine*.

But when the Treaties of Peace began, ſucceeded not, *Edward* Prince of *Wales* is ſent again into *France*, who over-running *Aquitaine*, *Septimania*, *Tolouſe*, *Narbon*, *Bourges*; heavy with the ſpoil came back to *Bordeaux*. *Edward* no leſs on the other part vexed *France* with new Forces; alſo he ſet *Lancaſter* to aſſiſt the King of *Navarre*, who alſo Conquered many Caſtles and Cities, wherefore the *French* man raiſing what Forces he could, firſt laies hold on *Normandy*, and recovered many Towns there, and had won all the Province, unleſs he had been diverted by the inſolency of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, who came againſt him, but when *Edward* was too weak for the *French* Army, he ſoon retreated to *Bordeaux*. The *French* followed him, and forced him to fight, not willing to forbear the hopes he had of the Victory, although Legates came from the Pope, and ſubmiſſively deſired Peace. But the Prince of *Wales* ſcorning the baſe conditions ſent him by the *French* (namely, That he ſhould yeeld himſelf and his Army to the mercy of the *French*) made himſelf ready to fight, and making choice of ſome places that were Vineyards, and over-grown with briars, that he might avoid

void the violence of the Horse, there he planted his Bow-men, who easily troubled the Horsemen that came improvidently to offend them, and so began the Battell, and following their success, they dispersed and routed all the *French* Army presently; King *John* himself, with his younger Sonne *Philip*, and an innumerable Nobility of *France* were taken prisoners; seven thousand were slain, amongst whom were many chief Noble men. The rest with three Sons of the King escaped by flight. The King of *France* though he were captivated, was used with all respect by Prince *Edward*, and when he had wintred with him at *Bourdeaux*, at the beginning of the spring he is brought into *England*, and is entertained richly by King *Edward*; vvhho being content with one Captive King, he released *David* King of *Scotland*, at the request of Queen *Joan*, sister to *Edward*, when he had lived in *England* eleven years, first paying his Ransom that he had promised. But by the intercession of some Cardinals, there was a Treaty of Peace between both Kings. And *John* being now weary of his stay in *England*, easily yeelded to those conditions which *Edward* propounded. But his eldest Sonne the Dolphine Prince, and the Counsel of *France*, were not content with them, saying they were heavy and unjust. Whereupon *Edward* impatient of delayes, attempts to make good by Arms, that he could not obtain in Peace. He leaving the charge of the Kingdom to his younger Sonne *Thomas*. with 1100 Ships, and the Flower of the Nobility of *England*, sails to *Calais*, vvhether he divided his Army into three parts:

parts : The first Body he trusted vvith the Prince of *Wales*, the second to *Lancaster*, the third he kept for himself. Then over-running *Picardy*, he wan many Towns, till he sat down with his Army before the Walls of *Paris*, waiting in vain for the coming of the Dolphin wherefore he retreated toward *Lions*. But in the vvay he was overtaken with so great tempest, in the year 1360, that being mightily frightened, he made a vow to make peace with the *French*, and not long after it was confirmed at *Lyons* : In which conditions the *French* King was also included with his Sonne, and released from his Captivity, and great part of *France*, with a vast summe of Money is granted to *Edward*, but the *French* King the next year (the cause why is not certain) came for *England*, and after he had languished long, he died there.

Edward about this time instituted the Order of Knights of the Garter, with great solemnity.

The fame of the Prince of *Wales* was now spread through the world, wherefore if any were oppressed with injury, or wronged by their enemies, they fled to him for to be their Protector, and to revenge their wrongs. Amongst the rest, *Peter* King of *Castile* was restored again to his Kingdom, who returned him very small thanks for his labour, for *Peter* refused to pay the Souldiers their wages they deserved. The Prince got nothing by it, but griefe of minde and body, (if you set aside the fame and glory he acquired of his great vertue.) The Souldiers in the interim, being enra-

th ed for lack of their pay, that they might not
 er, t ant necessary provision, over-run the Terri-
 unnin ries round about, and commit rapine in all
 t dom aces where they came; whereupon the inha-
 wai ants complain to the King of *France*, there-
 lphin re the *French* King sets the Prince a day to
 But ve an account of this insolence: He denied
 reat o come, unlesse he came armed with 60000
 ghtil ouldiers; so this controversie brake forth in-
 e wit open Warre, and they on both sides take by
 firm rce many Towns, and abundance of men
 renc re slain, the *English* for the most part having
 nd i e best of it, conquering the Towns of *Bur-*
 rt o *aux* and *Belloparch*, where they took the Mo-
 nter of the Duke of *Borhon*, and the Queen of
 year *France*.

Eng About this time *Philippa* Queen of *England*
 died ed, yet her death put no stop to the *English*
 roceedings in *France*.

Or For the Earle of *Pembroke* falling upon the
 em- eople of *Anion*, wan many Towns, and when
 e endeavoured to take and spoil the *French*
 Navy, by the industry of the Earl of *Sant-Paul*,
 now e was frustrated, and so he returned for *Callis*,
 any e was frustrated, and so he returned for *Callis*,
 by lundering all in the way. In the mean time
 eir the men of *Angiers* and *Bourges* wasted the
 A- borders of the Prince of *Wales*, which when he
 re- endeavoured to oppose, receiving news of *Le-*
 ned oges taken, making haste thither, he wan it
 er gain, killing all every where, but observing
 ey he valour of three Centurions, who by their
 ut Gallantry checked his conquering sword, for
 ne their sakes he spared the City, and the Lives
 e- of all the inhabitants that were left. *David*
 King of *Scots* died in the mean time, leaving
 no

no heir, besides his Cousin *Robert Stuart*, who succeeded him, and was Crowned at *Scone*, *Robert Canolus* was now sent into *France* with a great Army, behaved himself more boldly than fortunately, for he was circumvented by *Bertrand Gesquins*, and lost the greatest part of his men.

Edward Prince of *Wales*, the most famous for his Valour and Chivalry, died at *Burdeaux* about this time, and *Gualter Mani* a valiant Captain, died at *London*. Also the Earl of *Pembroke*, who had married his Daughter, being now Governour of *Guyana*, when he was going to his charge of Government, was taken by the *Spaniards* and carried into *Spain*. All those possessions which the Prince of *Wales* had won, followed, and were recovered again by *Charles* the fifth, King of *France*, so that the chance of War now began manifestly to alter. *Edward* indeed went thither with mighty Forces, but by a contrary Tempest he lost his labour, and *Lancaster* was careful of his business, but did nothing prevail.

Edward when he had lost, (together with his hopes he conceived of his Sonne *Edward*,) all the fruits almost of his travel in *France*, fell into so great grief of minde and body, that he died about ten moneths after the Prince of *Wales*, when he had reigned fifty years. He was the most valiant of all the Kings, a comely person, excellent for the gifts of his body and minde, living as one may say after his death, having had a Wife and a Sonne that were incomparable, and was buried at *Westminster*.

**RICHARD the Second, King of England
and France.**



*Richardus II. D. G. Rex
Ang. Fran. et Dom. Hib. etc.*

Anno 1378.

RICHARD surnamed of *Burdeaux*, the
Sonne of *Edward* the Black Prince of *Wales*,
appointed to succeed by *Edward* his Grandfa-
ther, came to the Crown after his death, not
yet being past eleven years of age. Wherefore
he had Governours assigned to him, *John* Duke
of

of *Lancaster*, and *Edmund* Earl of *Cambridge* his Uncles by his Fathers fide. The *Scotch* and *French* taking occasion to win from him by reason of his Nonage, provide Armies for invasion. The *French* conquer the City *Rye*, and being encouraged by their success they fall upon the Isle of *Wight*, and spoil all with fire and sword, wresting from the Inhabitants great summes of Money, and so spoiling all the Frontiers of *England*; they are enriched with a vast prey. The *Scotch* take the Castle of *Barwick*, but by the Valour of the people of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham* the Fort is recovered, and all the *Scots* killed. Also *Hugh Calverly*, Governour of *Calis* burn'd 26 Ships of *France* in the Harbour of *Bononia*, casting fire amongst them. So *John Philpot* Citizen of *London*, preparing a Fleet at his own charge took all the Ships of *Mercerus*, a notable Rover, who plaid the Pirate on the borders of *England*, and robd all the *English* Merchants Ships. When he returned, instead of a reward, he is accused of high Treason, because he had fitted his Navy without the Kings knowledge, he defended his cause so well, that he not only excused what he did, but is famous for it unto this day. The King said, *That publick actions may be privately traduced, yet they may not be publickly examined, since Authority would in such a case commit a fault, and in place of an error raise a tumult, and since the losse is generall and common, every one affords weapons for revenge, and though it were against reason to exceed the Commission, yet it cannot be held a criminall matter, to engage for it with hazard of ones life.*

With

With good and bad fortune they laboured much in both sides. The *Scotch* waste with fire *Ruthenburgh*, but the Earl of *Northumberland* entering *Scotland*, spoiled the Territories of *Merchia* with sword and flame likewise. The *Northern English* attempting to invade *Scotland* also are unhappily slain. And afterwards the Duke of *Lancaster*, with *Buckingham*, *Warwick*, *Stafford*, and others, the chief of the Nobility, arrive in *Britain* with a great Fleet, thinking to lay siege to *St. Malos*, but finding the Garrison too strong, they return home again. The *Scotch* in the mean while setting scaling ladders to the Castle of *Barwick*, overwhelmed it in the night, and killed *Robert Baynsham* Governour of it. But the Earl of *Northumberland* coming suddenly with an Army, regained the Castle after he had beleaguered it two dayes. *William Montacute* the Kings Embassadour at *Callis*, was successfull in his business both by Sea and Land. But *John Clark* was as unfortunate, though he behaved himself valiantly, being conquered and taken by the enemy, both he and his Ships. And so here and elsewhere they strove with doubtfull fortune.

In the mean while *Thomas Cartonius* is accused for Treason by *John Ansler*, that he had for money given up to the *French* the Castle of *St. Davionour*. *Cartonius* denying the fact, is challenged by *Ansler* to fight a Duel with him, where *Carton*, though he were farre stronger in limbs and force than *Ansler*, is killed by him; at the beginning of the fourth year of King *Richard's* Raigh, the Earl of *Buckingham* was sent

with others, and a small Army into *France*, to assist the Duke of *Britain*, but the *French* King dying about that time, Peace was confirmed between the new King and the Duke. But the *Spanish* and the *French* Gallies did wonderfully spoil the Sea-Towns of *England* at that time and many Towns were either plunder'd or consumed by fire, so laden with the prey they returned home.

The *Kentish* men by reason of the deadly burden of Tributes, grew mad, and are enraged with an implacable hatred against the Nobility taking all occasions they could finde, for the basest dregs of men commonly being incapable of honour themselves, which they cannot sustain, are envious against those that are. They report that *Wat Tyler* was the Author of it, who killed the Collector of Tribute that behaved himself arrogantly with his own staff, that he took from him. To whom other seditious fellows, and whole Provinces joyned themselves. This tumultuary Faction increased mightily, came to *London* with his Army, and kills first of all *Richard Lyon*, a *London* Doctor with an Ax. And putting his Head on the top of his Spear, carried it for a Trophie of his valour. Then all of the next day runne to *Lancafter-Hall*, and set it on fire, they take away the rich Hangings and throw them into the *Thames*, carefully looking to it that no man should keep any thing for himself, and when one covetous fellow hid a silver Cup in his bosome, they take the man and threw him into the fire alive, with the Cup. Part of them got into the Wine-cellar who being half oppressed with the House falling down

down, lived seven dayes after the great down-
fall, imploring no succour to help them. After
this manner, plundering up and down, they
ranne madding to every place; At last they
hasten to the Kings Court, and to the Tower
of London, and they quickly overcome the
Tower, the King not daring to make oppositi-
on against them, where the Queen-Mother,
suffering an affront by a certain insolent fellow
that offered her a bone, fell down half dead.
Simon Bishop of *Canterbury*, being haled out
of the Tower, had his Head cut off at Tower-
hill by them. *Robert Hallius* endured the same
death, and so did many others; They neither
regarded Churches nor publick places, they
destroy all in their fury like mad men. The
King thinking what remedy he should use to
suppresse these tumults, granting a Pardon for
what they had done, endeavours to pacifie the
Rabble. The Inhabitants of the County of
Essex are obedient, and return home. But the
Kentish men persist in their stubbornnesse, *Ty-*
ler being their Leader: To whom, in the Kings
Name *John Newton* was sent, that he might by
intreaty reduce these insolent people to their
Duty, or else should enquire what they would
have; He coming riding on Horseback, was
commanded by *Tyler* to alight, and to deliver
his Message on foot (so much Authority did he
arrogate to himself in this fury) the Knight
refused to come from his Horse, whereupon
Tyler comes at him with his Sword: The King
boath to have the Knight endanger'd, intreats
him to alight, the Knight refusing it, and *Tyler*
urging him, at last came *William Walworth* the

Major of the City, and with the staff he had in his hand, he gave *Tyler* a grievous wound on the Head, and according to his office bid him submit to the King; whilst he stood reeling with this blow, he was killed by the Kings followers with innumerable wounds. The Captain being slain, the maimed faction seemed to prepare for to be revenged; But the King, though he were yet under fifteen years of age, passed on to them with a ready minde, promising that he would be their Commander, and bad them follow him, and all should be as they desired. In the mean while *Walworth* had gathered together about a 1000 Citizens, the Captain whereof was *Robert Conolus*, and coming upon them as they were in a Tumult, he put them in such a fright, that they cast away their Arms, and were glad to submit. The Citizens had fallen upon the Rebels, but the King would not suffer them, least they should kill the Innocent with the offendours: That the tumult might be wholly ended, he gave each man leave to return home to his habitation. But elsewhere the same quiet was not procured; For in *Suffolk* they ran madding up and down unmeasurably, and pulled down some Judges houses; and so at *Cambridge*, and in other places, killing, cutting off the Heads, and other wayes miserably massacring the Nobility; Their Captain was *John Lister* a Diar, who was grown so lofty that he behaved himself like a King. But he with all his followers was suppressed by *Henry Spencer*, Bishop of *Norwich*, an industrious and valiant man, who took him prisoner, and brought him to Execution. At *London* also, and elsewhere

where they proceeded against the guilty, where *John Straw*, and others are put to death, and so all this Tumult was ended. *Lancaster* in the meanwhile was sent against the *Scotch*, that he might perpetually observe them, if they should attempt any thing upon the occasion of these disorders. But he so wisely managed the matter, that before they had any rumour of his March thitherward, there was a Cessation granted for two or three years. In the interim, *Anna* the Sister of *Wenceslaus* the Emperour came to *London* to be married to the King, where the Marriage was solemnized with a wonderfull pomp.

Henry Spencer about that time had obtained an Army from the King, which he led against the *French*, and chiefly for Pope *Urban* against *Clement* the Anti-pope; And first coming into *Flanders*, he besieged *Iper*, but by a greater force marching out of *France*, he was constrained to raise the Siege, and when they came beside *Graveling*, he writ to the King, that there was now a fit occasion to defeat the Enemy, but *Lancaster* who had the command, making delays, it fell to nothing; so *Spencer* having done no business returns home again, and shortly after Trace was made between the *French* and the *English*.

In the mean while the *Scotch* entring the Borders of *England*, consumed many Towns and Castles with fire and sword: But *Lancaster* with *Buckingham* going against them, when they could not force the *Scots* to fight, for revenge of the wrong they had done, set fire to some of their Cities and Villages, and so retreat for *England*.

But *Richard* to suppress their Insolence, whom also the *French* had sent aid, he with his Army marched into *Scotland*, and finding *Edinburgh* without a Garrison, he set that on fire. The *Scots* to divert the *English* Forces, fell into *Cumberland*, and lay siege to *Carlisle* but hearing of *Richards* approach, they giving warning to their fellows return for *Scotland*.

Lancaster at that time with a choice number of Souldiers makes a voyage into *Spain*, King *Richard* bestowing on him the Title of the King of *Spain*, where he did conquer some Towns, and married his Daughter to the King of *Portugall*, but the *English* being impatient of that Countrey, and the heat of the Ayre fell into all kindes of diseases, and so made a Truce, which a Peace followed shortly after.

On the Coasts of *France*, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Nottingham* being the Leaders, an hundred *French* Vessels laden with wine were overcome, and *Brest* freed from a Siege. But grievous Controversie grew at this time in *England* between the King and the Nobility the Duke of *Glocester*, the Earl of *Arundel* and others; the Duke of *Ireland*, the Earls of *Suffolk*, and many other malicious men setting them on. They fell to their Arms, but by the mild counsell of others they grew friends again. The Duke of *Ireland* leaving the Court of his own accord, fell amongst the Forces of the Earl of *Darby*, and not daring to fight, swimming the River with his Horse, he landed at *Beauvois* where like a banished man he lived some years.

at *Louvaine*. And the rest who were Authors of the Warre against the King at a famous sitting in Parliament, were commanded to forsake the Court and Kingdom, and some were put to extreme tortures.

In the 15th year of *Richards* Government, the *Londoners* fell to Mutiny, for a very light cause, and the King being wonderfully offended at them for a small summe of Money they had refused him, he punished them with the losse of their chiefe priviledges, and with the payment of a great summe of money. This is the effect of offending Kings.

After this in a solemn meeting of the Kings, Peace was ratified between *England* and *France*, *Isabella* the Daughter of the *French* King, a Maid of eight years old, being betrothed to King *Richard*. For *Anna* his former Wife was deceased. The Duke of *Glocester* by an importune word blaming the Kings negligence, fell into his displeasure, and fearing some issue of it, with his Brothers, forsooke the Court, and entering into a Conspiracy with some friends, he attempted to change the state of the Kingdom. But the King under-feeling it, with his Brother the Earl of *Huntington*, took a progress to the Castle of the Duke of *Glocester* his Fathers Brother, when he came there at night he found the Duke rising out of his Bed, and presently going to meet him, he was taken by the Earl *Marshall*, and carried Prisoner to *Calais*, and there was hanged miserably. Also the Earl of *Arundel* the chief Conspiratour, and some principal Noblemen, are cast into Prison. And he afterwards in a Parliament being questioned for his

his life, had his head cut off, the rest being condemned either to be banished, or to perpetual Imprisonment; And thus *Richard* by the blood of the Nobility thought to make good his Kingdom.

The Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Hereford* without any other witness, appeaching one the other of Treason, are admitted to fight a Duell, but when they were both ready to fight, they were commanded to forbear, and so to spare blood, they were both sent away to divers places into Banishment. *Norfolk* went first for *Germany*, then to *Venice*, where he died of meer sorrow and grief. But *Hereford* who had sail'd into *France*, and there being instigated by the Counsel of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was banished for the same Conspiracy, returned privately home, under a pretence of his patrimony to be redeemed (which the King had brought into the Exchequer after his Fathers death, against all Right and Equity) but indeed, that joyning with the Nobility he might order the Kings insolence. He was scarce landed, but the Nobility came from all parts to him, and he waxed very strong. And having now a sufficient Army, he took some Cities, and beheaded the Kings chiefest Counsellours. *Richard* in the interim was in *Ireland*, and did his best to subdue the *Irish*; When a Messenger came to him of the Commotions in *England*, he was troubled at it, yet made no haste, according as the danger required. At length the Earl of *Salisbury* was sent into *England* before him, that he might levy what Forces he could, the King promising in six dayes to be with him. As soon

the Earl set foot in *England*, he raised with
a mighty Army of *Welsh*, but the King not
appearing, a rumour was given that he was
dead, so part of his Forces went one way,
some another, but a few stood to their Colours;
the King at last, so soon as contrary windes
would let him, came to them. But when he
found so much of the Countrey to be fallen to
Hereford, and the Duke of *Lancaster* also by
the death of his Father; he quite fainted in his
minde, and bad all those men that came to help
him to go whither they pleased, yet they con-
tinuing their fidelity, he with the Earl of *Exe-*
ter, and some others, fled to the Castle of
Conve, where he found the Earl of *Salisbury*.
Here the Duke of *Worcester*, who was Gover-
nour of the Kings House, breaking his white
Staff, a signe of his Office, and so renouncing
his fidelity, fell off from the King to the Lords
Conspiratours. Then the Earl of *Northum-*
berland is sent to the King, who from that Ca-
stle conveyed him to another place, saying also
that he came to treat with the King for Con-
ditions of peace: which the King did not re-
fuse, but in the way the Earl of *Rutland* coming
upon him, he is forced to go to *Flint* Castle,
whither shortly after *Henry* the Duke of *Lan-*
caster came, who was guilty, and friendly re-
ceived by the King, and then he related the
cause of his coming, which was, that he might
receive his Rights and goods. The King grant-
ed, and ratified all, so they went to drink to-
gether, and afterwards mounting on Horseback,
they ride towards *London* in a continued voy-
age, in so great hast that the King had no leifure
given

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as the Earl set foot in *England*, he raised with ease a mighty Army of *Welsh*, but the King not appearing, a rumour was given that he was dead, so part of his Forces went one way, some another, but a few stood to their Colours; the King at last, so soon as contrary windes would let him, came to them. But when he found so much of the Countrey to be fallen to *Hereford*, and the Duke of *Lancaster* also by the death of his Father; he quite fainted in his minde, and bad all those men that came to help him to go whither they pleased, yet they continuing their fidelity, he with the Earl of *Exeter*, and some others, fled to the Castle of *Conve*, where he found the Earl of *Salisbury*. Here the Duke of *Worcester*, who was Governor of the Kings House, breaking his white Staff, a signe of his Office, and so renouncing his fidelity, fell off from the King to the Lords Conspiratours. Then the Earl of *Northumberland* is sent to the King, who from that Castle conveyed him to another place, saying also that he came to treat with the King for Conditions of peace: which the King did not refuse, but in the way the Earl of *Rutland* coming upon him, he is forced to go to *Flint Castle*, whither shortly after *Henry* the Duke of *Lancaster* came, who was guilty, and friendly received by the King, and then he related the cause of his coming, which was, that he might receive his Rights and goods. The King granted, and ratified all, so they went to drink together, and afterwards mounting on Horseback, they ride towards *London* in a continued voyage, in so great hast that the King had no leifure given

given him to change his cloaths. Then was the King put into the Tower, the Castle for the Nobility, and was diligently watched there. And a Parliament was called by the command of Lancaster, though it were falsly given out in the Kings Name, wherein Richard was accused of divers crimes, Namely, That he had wasted the goods of the Kingdom. That he had borrowed a vast summe of Money, and not yet repay'd it. That he had made all the Lawes Arbitrary, as he pleased. That he had changed the Members of Parliament when he would. That he had Tyrannically taken Power to himself over the Subjects Estates. That he had corrupted the Judges. That he had caused his Uncle Earl of Gloucester to be barbarously murdered at Callis. That he had imprisoned the Members of Parliament. That beyond Right and Equity he had put the Earl of Arundel to extream Torture. That he had depopulated his own Kingdome. That he had pawned the Ornaments of the Kingdome and Kings out of the Kingdome, and so forward. For which faults they thought fit to deprive him of all his Honours and Title of King; But he that he might seem to desire what he would have avoided, willingly resigned all his Right to the Kingdom, and freely gave it to Henry of Lancaster whom he nominated to succeed him, which was ratified and confirmed by the Great Seal. Then Richard being brought to Pomfret-Castle, was discharged of his Crown.

Henry having thus got the Kingdome, and not enduring any Competitour, one day lamenting, was heard to cry out, *Is there any*

man will free me from that hatefull man? And presently one *Peter Exton* a Knight, that he might winne the Kings favour with such a wickednesse, went with eight more unto *Richard*, whom he set upon to kill him, being at Dinner, but *Richard* rising hastily, wresting the Ax out of the hands of one of his Executioners, killed four of them, and at last by this *Peter Exton* he was knocked down dead himself, by an unhappy blow on the Head, which the Parricides lamented when it was too late.

Thus the unhappiest and most well-favoured of the Kings of *England*, ended his life and Kingdom, being first buried at *Langley* in *Hartfordshire*, and afterward removed to *Westminster*.

HENRY

HENRY the Fourth, King of England
and France,



*Henricus III B. G. Rex.
Ang. Fran. et Dom. Hib. etc.*

Anno 1399.

HENRY of Lancaster, who was nominated to succeed, was crowned King, but that he might not be thought to usurp that Kingdom which he had by Election, he endeavoured to be established in his own Right, vaunting that he was the next Heir, being directly descended

ended from *Henry* the third, but that was
false and counterfeit, for *Roger Mortimer*
Earl of *Marsh*, deriving his Pedigree from the
oldest Sonne of *Henry* the third, had a better
title. To this he added, his Right of Force,
whereby he made good the Succession he could
not have done by inheritance; Be it what it
will be, he maintain'd it by his Sword. He
gave good example when his Right held but
weakly, for he made it up by good turns, grant-
ing a General Pardon of all the wrongs had
been done unto him, but those that were guilty
of the death of the Duke of *Glocester*, he brought
to a shamefull end, abhorring so great wicked-
nesse.

But after that the Fame of *Richard* being
reposed, was divulged in *France*, King *Charls*
was purposed to revenge his Sonne in Laws
wrongs, and to re-establish him in the Throne.
But when it was certainly understood that
he was dead, all that businesse came to no-
thing.

Also those of *Aquitan* and other places
singing about the rumour of the death of
their Duke, were pacified by Messengers sent
to them in time. When he had got the King-
dom by troubles, it could not be but that he
must hold it with troubles also. For *John* Earl
of *Exceter*, with *John Montacute*, *Thomas*
Earl of *Kent* his Nephew, *Hugh Spencer* and
others, conspired to invite *Henry* to *Oxford*,
under pretence of Running a Tilt, thinking to
kill him treacherously at this exercise. But the
matter was discovered and became void. Then
that by fraud they could not do, they attempt
to

to do by open Warre, carrying about with them a certain counterfeit *Richard* (for he was not yet slain) and they labour to restore him, as one that was miserably wronged, but their Forces running from them, either by fear of distrust, the Authours of it were taken, and cruelly put to death. The *Welsh* also about that time, as their custome was, make new Commotions, but the King came opportunely with his Army, and easily dispersed them, punishing the chief of them. While these things were in motion *George Dumbarton* fled into *England* to the Earl of *Northumberland*, craving assistance against *David* the Sonne of the King of *Scotland*; for he had divorced the Daughter of this *George*, that was betrothed to him, and had married another Wife, not restoring the Dowry of the former. Wherefore both of them making a Sally into *Scotland*, fought first on equal terms with the Adversaries, but at last they routed them, and came back loaded with great spoil.

In the mean while *Thomas* Earl of *Worcester*, knowing that the King was taken up with the Commotions in *Wales*, joyning to himself *Henry* Earl of *Stafford*, his Cousin by his Brothers side, with an Army, and the *Scotch* to boot, who naturally hated the *English*, beyond measure, makes Warre against the King; But the King, lest by delays the mischief might encrease, leaving *Wales* came in time to oppose them. When both Armies were now ready, they fell to it fiercely, and fought long on equal terms, untill such time

with the perfidious *Welsh* came to assist *Thomas*, and began the Battel afresh ; Yet *Henry*, Father and Sonne, gave wonderfull testimony of their invincible Courages, running *Thomas* of *Worcester* through with a Lance, and killing him. Whereupon they vanquished the Enemy that was now in such fair hopes, and glorying of the Victory. *Henry Piercy* the King took Prisoner, and causeth his head to be cut off, Anno 1402.

Also the Earl of *Northumberland*, who was one of the partakers, to save his Life, fled to *George* of *Dumbar* Earl of *Marsh*, who was now restored to his Estate in *Scotland*. After this Conquest Prince *Henry* makes an inroade against the perfidious *Welsh*, and easily put an end to a mutinous Warre, subduing the Rebels, banishing *Owen* the Ring-leader, a very valiant man, but seditious, who was so brought to great want, and ended his life miserably.

In the mean while the *French* came to help the Rebel *Welsh* with thirty Ships, their Leader was *James Borbon* Earl of *Marsh*, they set Sail, but by a Tempest were brought upon some other Coast of *England*, and they got into *Cornwall*, upon which occasion they possessed themselves of *Plymouth* Haven, and coming on Land, they ruine all places they meet with fire and Sword ; But stormes suddenly arising, twelve of their Ships were drowned, so they began to think how to return back, and hastily giving warning to the rest, laden with their prey they came again to *France*. But *Thomas* the Sonne of King *Henry*, with his Navy

Navy brought together, depopulated the Frontiers of *France*, and taking many Merchants men, sufficiently requited this Injury. But the Kings of *France* and *England*, being full of troubles at home, and so thinking lesse of revenge, made a Truce for some moneths. The King untill that time being a Batchelour took to Wife *Joan* that was formerly married to Duke *Montfort*, and espoused her Daughter *Blanch* to the Sonne of the Duke of *Bavaria*.

At that time *William Plunton*, a valiant warlike Knight, conspired against the King, with the Friends of *Mowbray*, who (as we said) lived banished at *Venice*. To these the men of *Northumberland*, and lastly the *Scotch* united themselves. The King being certain of this matter, comes presently with an Army, and easily defeated them: *Plunton* and some of his Followers, with *Richard Scroop* Archbishop of *York*, who was said to have had a finger in this Rebellion, was taken prisoner. *Plunton* by the generall vote lost his Head for his insolence, and afterwards the rest were put to death, being convicted of this wickedness.

The King to extinguish Rebellion quite sent his Sonne *Henry* Prince of *Wales* against the *Scots*, who were coming on to assist *Plunton*, but they, when they had heard that the Conspiracy was detected, and the Authours of it executed, were not come from their places. But *Henry* that he might not lose his labour, enters *Scotland*, and waists it miserably with fire and Sword, and struck a wonderfull terror upon the *Scots*, so loading himself with the spoils

spoile and booty, he returns back to his Father
London, who was vexed to the purpose with
new Commotions dayly rising one out of ano-
ther, upon every occasion. And now again
some body had rais'd a Rumour amongst the
people, that *Richard* was yet alive, whereupon
the common people that alwayes gape after no-
velties, being moved, had made dangerous trou-
bles, if their faction had not been wisely and
timely suppressed. Also the Earl of *Northum-*
berland making a Covenant with *George* Earl of
Marsh, and raising some thousands of *Scotch* and
English, he entered the Borders of *England*, and
swept in an hostile manner on the Territories of
Yorkshire; The King went against them, and over-
threw all their Forces, routing them in a rumul-
tuary battell. Some of the principall who fell into
the Kings power were brought to *York* and exe-
cuted there.

In the mean while *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, to
suppress the *French* Pyrats was sent to Sea with
a gallant Navy, but not lighting upon the Pi-
rates, being hot with desire to fight, he sought
for them in the very Haven, at the Temple of
Trioc; and when he could not fight at Sea, he
besieged the City by Land, but the Earl himself
was killed by an unhappy blow with a stone;
yet his Souldiers took the Town, rifled it and
burnt it, and killing most of the Inhabitants
they returned again for *England*. Also the
English at the same time, the Earl of *Arundel*
being in chief, did do their businesse prospe-
rously for the Duke of *Burgundy*, and being
highly rewarded, they went backe for their
Country, the Warre being as then not ended

between the *Burgundian* and the Duke of *Orleans*. But he, knowing that the hearts of the *English* were therefore set against him, requesting their assistance, obtained it from King *Henry*, but when there was a scattered report that they were both agreed, the auxiliary *English* staying by the *Loyre*, expected their wages, which when they could not obtain they being incensed, plundered a Town that was hard by, called *Beuilocum*, and the Monastery; and after that being called away by the Duke of *Clarence*, they march toward *Gagconye* for the Duke of *Orleans*, and plunder as they go along, and when the Duke of *Orleans* had paid them their wages, they were pacified and returned for *England*.

But *Henry* now for a good while having ended his Civil Warre, and intending an expedition for *Palestina*, preparing a Fleet for that purpose, died very suddenly at *Westminster*, when he had reigned about 14 years. About the time of his death, *James Stuart*, the eldest Sonne of *Robert* (for *David* was dead whilest he was taking a voyage into *France*) was taken by the *English*, and was brought to *London*, being exceedingly entertained by the King, but his Father supposing his Sonne was now lost, died for meer grief and sorrow shortly after; whom his Brother succeeded in the Throne.

HENRY the Fifth, King of England
and France.



*Henricus V. D. G. Rex
Ang. Fran. et Dom. Hib.*

Anno 1413.

THIS King was inaugurated with a wonderfull applause and desire of the Lords and Commons ; and he not willing to disappoint his Subjects of the hope they conceived of him, gave presently a sign of his excellent Government, sending away from him those Ministers

of lascivious youth, amongst whom he had been formerly bred; and least by sluggishness his valiant heart should languish, he sets his whole care how to recover his right in *France*, having narrowly looked into it. First, he sent Heralds, and demanded his Kingdome from King *Charles*, promising to Marry his Daughter, and threatening also, that if *Charles* would not do it, he would come with an Army and take his Patrimony by force. *Charles* laughed at his Embassadours, whereby he so enraged the minde of *Henry*, that he presently mustering a mighty Army, with about 120 Ships, he sails into *France*; First, he besieged *Harfle* and in a few dayes compelled it to yeild: Then passing to *Semma*, at the Temple of *Maxentius*, the enemy met him, wherefore he pitched his Tents: But when he saw the enemy not very greedy to fight, he skirmished lightly and so passed on to *Callis*: The *French* man in the meane time, when it came into his minde, sent Heralds to *Henry* to challenge him to fight, who was not unwilling to accept it, but dismissed them with rewards, and passing over a River, presently news came that the enemy was at hand, wherefore he hastily makes himself ready for the Battell, though he were farre inferiour, in forces; they presently fall on, but *Henry* joyning industry to his vertue, giving such a violent charge, that after a terrible fight on both sides, he put the *French* at last to the heels. He himself being in the midst of the enemies Forces dismounted the Duke of *Alençon*, who was presently slain by the *English* Souldiers; they had so many prisoners that

they farre exceeded the Conquerours, wherefore he commanded to kill them all, least they should rise against them that had subdued them. There was a wonderfull multitude of Dukes, Earls and Lords that were destroyed; and not above 600 of the *English* was wanting, amongst which, one was the Duke of *York*. This Battell was fought at *Dagin-court*, which gave a good omen to great Victories afterwards. Henry by this Victory cast such a terrour on the *French*, that *Lewis* the *Dolphin*, taking grief of kinde died shortly after. Such was the constancy of *Henryes* heart, that he forbad his souldiers on paine of death to sing any scurrilous songs in derogation of the *French*, but rather to sing Psalmes and Hymnes to the glory of God.

In that time *Sigismund* the Emperour came into *England*, to treat of Peace between the *French* and the *English*, nor was *Henry* slow in the businesse; but when the *French* in the interim besieged *Harflet*, he was so angry, that no man afterwards durst mention Peace, and presently sending the Duke of *Bedford* to raise the siege, with the Earl of *Marsh*, *Oxford*, and other Earls, and 200 Ships, he fought a bloody Battell at Sea at *Harflet* Haven, with *Barbon* the *French* Admiral, wherein the *English* won the day, sinking 500 Ships of the *French*, and so freed the Town. But *Cesar* finding the perfidiousness of the *French*, did not only forbeare ever after to make mention of any Peace, but made a firme League with the *English* against all opposers, and so returned back into *Germany*. The *French* in the mean time, not to be

idle, hired some great Ships of *Genoa*, and besieging the Haven of *Harflet*, endeavoured to hinder all relief from the Town. But the Earl of *Huntington* coming suddenly upon them, after a fierce fight dispersed them, and vanquished the rest. He took the Duke of *Borbon* a Bastard, and so returned Conquerour for *England*. Then the King with his chief Nobility sailed into *Normandy*, and Conquered the Fort *Tucha*, whilst the Earl of *Salisbury* won *Albervill*, which place the King gave freely to him and his heirs. After that he won *Caen*, which City when the Townsmen defended with great obstinacy, he made Mines secretly, through which the most forward of the souldiery entered the City, the Duke of *Clarence* leading them on, and setting on the Guard, put them all to flight, and so the whole Army found entrance. Some of the principal for their perversness were put to death, and the plunder of the City was given to the Souldiers. The Governour had not yet yeilded the Fort, but when the King swore he would spare none if they continued resolute, at last he gave it up. The *French* in the mean while being in Civil broils, all things went with the *English* as they pleased. He sent the Duke of *Clarence* to besiege the Town of *Bayon*, which he quickly won, whilst he staid at *Caen*, he restored to the people of *Lyons* a mighty mass of Treasure, that was found in the Castle, which the frightened people had brought thither, upon condition that they should be constant in their obedience for the future. This was a patern of his wonderfull piety. Then he removed to *Corfen*, and in three dayes

won the Town. Then he subdued *Argentani-*
m, after that *Alencon*, then *Falefia*, and so
returned Victor to *Caen*. He had almost the
like success at Sea, vanquishing many Ships of
the enemy; but his own Fleet was tossed long
in a tempest whilst he strove to sail to *South-*
ampton, yet he lost but two Ships. In the
mean while the Earl of *Warwick* and *Talbot*
conquer the Castle of *Dumfrise*, and *Clarentius*
mastered *Curton*, and many other Towns. Then
the King layes siege to *Roan*, and at last by
famine he forced the obstinate Citizens to sub-
mit, which Town being the chief was an exam-
ple for the rest to follow, so that shortly he wan
all *Normandy*, which was lost by the carelesness
of his predecessors. The Duke of *Burgundy*
finding all the *English* desired to succeed,
thought it concerned him to procure peace be-
tween both Kings, and at last he obtained a
meeting between *Henry* and the *French* Queen,
(for the King was fallen into his usuall doting)
yet there was nothing enacted. The Queen
had brought her most beautifull Daughter
Katharine, that she might ensnare the Kings
minde with her allurements, nor was it in vain,
for *Henry* when he saw her was wonderfully
taken with her; and when they departed doing
nothing, the King laid a charge on the Duke
of *Burgundy*, that unless all he asked, together
with the Kings Daughter, were granted him,
he would by force take from the Duke his
Dukedom, and from the King his Kingdom.
They were so frighted with these threats, that
they fell to a new Parly. But the Dolphin, by
reason of this newly conceived hatred, and

burning with former envy, commanded the Duke of *Burgundy* to be killed basely, not long after, though he begged his life from him on his knees, and so the slaughter of the Duke of *Orleance*, committed before by *Burgundy* was expiated. Nor is peace yet concluded, until the *French* were forced to it by a further loss. A meeting was appointed at *Trecas*, and there was *Katherine* betrothed to *Henry*, and the right of succession was confirmed to him after the death of *Charles*; whereupon all the Nobility of *France* swear to be Loyall to him, and so the *Salique Law* in *France* was broken. The *Dolphin* who had not consented to these Conditions, is made Warre against by the Kings of *France* and *England*, and divers Towns that took part with him are conquered, and when as he came not upon his citation to appear at *Paris* before the Marble Table (as they call it) upon the day appointed, he was banished. *Henry* also using his Authority, commanded Money to be coyned with the Arms of *France* and *England*, which he called the *Soveraign*. Then leaving the Duke of *Clarence* Governour of *France* and *Normandy*, he returned to *England*. But *Clarence* making an expedition against *Anion*, and spoiling them, as he came back laden with the prey, he was betrayed in his passage by one *Andrew Fogosus*, and though he fought valiantly, yet was he slain by the Duke of *Alençon*, with the chief Nobility, and 2000 *English* men. The Earls of *Somerset* and of *Suffolk*, and other Lords were taken prisoners. The King to revenge his Brother's death, lands in *France* with a mighty Army

and freed *Chartres* from a siege of the Dolphin, for when he heard of the Kings approach, he retreated to *Tours*, whilst the *Scottish* King with the Duke of *Glocester* conquer *Drocas*. Henry pursues the Dolphin from place to place, yet could not overtake him, though he took all towns in his way, so that he joyned in a short time all the Island of *France* to the rest.

In the interim the Queen was delivered of a Sonne at *Windsor*, who was Christned *Henry*, of whom King *Henry* spake as a Prophet, The Good God, saith he, *I Henry of Monmouth shall have but a short Reign, and shall prevail much, but Henry of Windsor shall Reign long, and shall lose all, but the will of GOD be done.*

About that time the Dolphin had besieged those of *Narbon*, *Henry* marches quickly thither to free them, and making too much haste, he took a Feaver by over-heating himself, wherefore he was forced to stay, but the Duke of *Bedford* was dispatcht, who not only freed them of *Narbon*, but also drove the Dolphin towards *Aquitan*, who from thence in mockery was called King of *Aquitan*. But a flux of the belly coming upon *Henries* disease, which increased every day, he was carried to *Bois de Vincennes*, where within a few dayes he died Christianly, Anno 1421. and buried at *Westminster*. First giving to his Brother the Duke of *Bedford* the Title of Regent of *Normandy* and *France*, and his other Brother the Duke of *Glocester* he made Governour of *England*. He was not yet over 36 years old, and so he died in the top and flower

flower of his age and honour, having reigned nine years and five moneths: The most famous Conquerour of all the Kings, and best beloved of his Subjects, that he was so lamented of them, which is not usual, that they could not forbear to weep for him. The Doctrine of *Witcliff* was eminent in this Kings reign, for which *John Huss* and *Hierom of Prague*, were at *Casars* command afterwards burnt alive.

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HENRY

HENRY the Sixth, King of England
and France,



Henricus VI. D. G. Rex
Ang. Fran. et Dom. Hib.

Anno 1422.

HENRY of Windsor, the sole Heir of Henry the fifth, obtained the Kingdom after his Fathers death, being nine moneths old, who when he came to years, was not like to his Father, either for Vertue or Fortune. He was proclaimed King at Paris, by the Authority of the

the Duke of *Bedford*, all the Lords of the Kingdom swearing fidelity to him. But King *Charles* the sixth dying a little after *Henry*, his Son *Charles* the seventh hoped to regain by Valour and Industry, what the *French* had lost by cowardise. First, he won the *Pont Malan* which City by *Montacute* his vertue was again won from him. Then they fought with doubtful success at *Crepan*, where about 200 *French* were slain, amongst whom were many Nobles, and the Town was taken. But *Charles* overcame many of the *English*, driving a great Herd of Cattell toward *Normandy*, and took the prey from them, and freed the Temple of *S^t. Michel* from a siege. Then the chance of Warre being altered, he is again put to the worst at *Vernole*. But the fidelity of the men of *Orleans* was notable, who levelling their Suburbs with the ground, held play with the Earl of *Salisbury*, a most valiant Commander, who had beleaguered them, and when they were almost famished, and were ready to yeild themselves to the Duke of *Burgundy*, *Salisbury* disdainig the honour should be taken from him refused the Conditions, but he whilst he was not wary enough in viewing the scituation of the City, was slain with a Bullet from the Walls.

In the *interim* the Duke of *Glocester*, did not a little stain his Honour, marrying *Jacoba* the Countess of *Holland*, which formerly had been married to *John* Duke of *Brabant*; but she being surprized by craft, was brought back to her Husband, but again disguising her self in masculine apparell, she escaped into *Holland*, and there she

King she waged Warre against her Husband, and when she was too weak for him, and the Pope would not grant her a Divorce, the Duke of *Gloucester* rejected her, and she afterwards married to *Francis Borsely*, a Dutch Knight, but he being cast into prison by the Duke of *Burgundy*, she afterwards led a miserable life.

In the meantime the *English* were often fortunate in Battell against the *French*, and recovered divers Towns; but those of *Orleans* having help as it were from God brought to them, did not a little strengthen the *French* proceedings; for *Joan* a Countrey Maid, which had spent her youth in keeping Sheepe, desiring to free the Kingdom of their enemies the *English*, was brought to the King, who admired the Maids courage, when he saw that she was a Maid indeed: Shee putting on mens Armour, brought provision into *Orleans* with the Forces she had received from the King, and with many assaults at length she raised the Siege. Then she wonderfully weakned the *English* with many, though lesse Battels; three thousand *English* were slain in *Belfia*: Nor was *Charles* wanting to his own affairs, but the Maid being Leader he went to *Rhemes*, and recovered the Ensigns of the Kingdom. Then he marched to *Paris*, whilest *Bedford* was carefull enough, and suffered no occasion to slip to manage his businesse as he ought. The Maid at the siege of *Compienna*, thinking to relieve the place, received a wound in the leg, and so was faine to retreat. Yet this Warlike Maid broke into the City, and sallying forth again upon the Enemy, she was taken prisoner, and being convicted (as they report) of

of Art Magick, she was burnt alive. Yet *Compienna*, was freed from the siege, and *Melun*, *Corvolium*, and other places were recovered. But the *English* to gain honour to their side calling King *Henry* to *Paris*, now but twelve years old, they Crown him King of *France*. The Lords of that Kingdom who were present swearing fealty unto him. In the mean while *Charles* by the craft of a certain Carter, giving fish to the watch, recovers *Lyons*, and so he followed the successe he had. But the Kingdom all this time was wonderfully ruined, there was nothing left in the field, and a miserable lamentation was made every where. At last both the Leaders of the Warre having their fill, began to Treat of Agreement, at *Artoys* they meet, the *English* being baited with the sweetnesse of the Kingdom of *France*, could not be pacified, but *Burgundy*, & *Matiscan*, the *Temple* of *Gengon*, *Altiſſidore*, and other Towns being yeelded to him, they were content. Then the *English* took high indignation, deeply resenting that the Duke of *Burgundy*, their faithfull companion in the Warre was fallen away from them. Their anger thus incensed would have been the ruine of the *French*, but being laid down it was their safety, for in a short time they shook off that heavy yoke: For the *Parisian*, suddenly took courage and drove out the *English* from *Paris*; and on the other side *Burgundy* with the same earnestnesse he helped the *English* before, now assists the *French*. To this there hapned the death of the Duke of *Bedford* the Governour of *France*, which did a little damne the *English*: Then other places

ing example by *Paris*, fell off to *Charles*, and the *Normans* scarce continued their fidelity, but by the slaughter of five thousand of them, they were either frightened or pacified. The *English* affairs thus declining in *France*, they did not assault Cities and fenced places as formerly, but castles and poor Forts. Also *Burgundy* waged offensive Warre with the Duke of *York* who succeeded *Bedford*, and besieged *Calis*, but he retreated in time, for the Duke of *Glocester* arrived the next day with a great Army, who finding the enemy gone, ruined all with fire and sword. In the interim the *Scotch* laid siege to the Castle of *Rapesburg*, but being certified of the return of the Duke of *York*, and the coming of the Earl of *Northumberland*, he quickly raised his siege.

In the mean while *Harflet* was delivered up to the *French* at a price, the Garrison souldiers being corrupted with money. But the Duke of *Sommerfet* and *Talbot*, besieging the City afresh by Sea and Land, regained it once more, the Duke of *Orleans* with his Army being come onely to look on. In the mean time *James* King of *Scotland*, after he had been prisoner ten years in *England*, was restored to his liberty, and placed with a rich Matron, but being at length ingratefull, he was treacherously slain in his chamber; the authours of the fact were severally executed. All this while the business went diversly in *France* on both sides; and what by Valour, what by Policy, many Towns were won and recovered again. In *England* a contest fell out between the Duke of *Glocester* and a Cardinal his Uncle, the Wife of the Duke of *Glocester*

cester was accused by the Cardinal for Witchcraft, as by Magick Arts she went about to take away the Kings life : She was forced publicly to satisfie for that wickedness she had not attempted, though others that were guilty in their very sufferings excused the Dutcheſs of it. Now by the interceſſion of Christian Prince they began to treat of Peace between the French and the English ; Peace was not ratified, but a ceſſation was granted for eighteen moneths. In the mean time the Earl of Suffolk, by his own Authority contracted a Marriage between King Henry, and Margaret the Daughter of the Duke of Angiers, boasting much of the Maids Beauty and Dowry ; at laſt he perſwaded the King, though he had paſſed his word to the Daughter of the Earl of Britain. This Matrimony Contracted gave but ſmall help to the English affairs, when for commutation great part of Normandy was yeilded to the French. Also the Duke of Britain revenging the wrong done to his Daughter, drove all the English out of Aquitan.

Now the hatred that had long grown between the Duke of Summerſet and York, began to bud again. He by fraud and injuſtice depoſed this York, from his Authority of Viceroy though he had behaved himſelf gallantly in France, and made himſelf Viceroy in his place. York being not a little offended at it. For the King did nothing leſſe, than taking care of his Kingdom, all the Authority was between Queen Margaret and the Marqueſſe of Suffolk. Also by the contriving of his adverſaries, the Duke of Glouceſter, who was ſo well eſteemed of by all the people

people, that they pointed at him by the name of the good Duke, was put out of his place, and known to the King, a Parliament being called privately, they question him for his life, was cast into prison, where the next day now, it is not knowne) he was miserably ordered.

By a stratagem the City of *Fulger* was taken by the *English*, and the Town *Larcha* by the *French*, so they brake out into Warre again. The *French* despising *Sommerfet* for his negligence, who (as we said) had now all the power, wan many Towns, and in *Guyan* divers willingly fell off to the *French*, amongst which was *Roan*, following the example of the rest, and more mischief befell the *English*. Also the Cities of *Harflet* and *Caer*, though they were valiantly defended, yet by the carelesnesse of *Sommerfet* the Governour, were delivered up to the *French*, who almost, with no pains wan *Normandy*, and made good all *France*, for themselves, except *Callis*. The Duke of *York* who should now help the *English* in *France*, was faine to go to stilt the *Irish* that were up, he quickly pacified them, whereby he wan the peoples hearts very much, and much augmented his own affairs.

But when all things went not as they should in *France*, and *Sommerfet* was held to be the cause of all, and after him *Suffolk*. Many complaints by consent of the Lower-House of Parliament were alledged against him, whereof he was found guilty, and cast into Prison, but he is suddenly set at liberty: But a new sitting being summoned at the instance of the Lower-

House he vvas banished for five years, whilst he sailed into *France*, he was intercepted by the *English*, and his Head cut off, leaving his Body disgracefully on the shoar, and so the death of the Duke of *Glocester* was paid for. *Richard* Duke of *York* in the mean time having won the *Irish* hearts, gave the first step to end the differences between the White Rose and the Red, and for a beginning of his own Right to the Crown, for he descended from *Lyonel* Duke of *Clarence*, the third Son to the third *Edward*. Nor vvas it difficult to change the state of the Kingdom, when so many abuses and errors that were so well known to the common people, were crept in. And King *Henry* vvholly unfit for the Government, as the people would say, by vvwhose foolish negligence, *France* and *Normandy* were lost. The men of *Kent* by the perswasion of *Yorke*, gave their Votes to *John Mortimer*, and with a great and well-appointed Army they march toward *London*, *Mortimer* himself commanding them. The Army made stay between *Eltham* and *Greenwich*, and then they sent up their Complaints to the King and Parliament, concerning the present state of the Kingdom, and amongst the rest they petitioned That the Dukes of *York*, *Buckingham*, and *Excester*, may be restored to their places, as in former favour, there was no answer given, but a crying out to their Arms. But the men of *Kent*, vvhen they were come to the Battle, killing both the *Staffords*, who commanded the Kings Army, they put the Kings Forces to flight whereupon the greatest part of the Kings men fell off, for they came running by companies

Mortimer, whose Forces thus increased wonderfully; wherefore the King fled to *Killingworth Castle* in the County of *Warwick*, expecting the issue. By his departure *Mortimer* grew more bold, and came to the Suburbs of *London*, and then possessing himselfe of the Bridge, he came into *London*, doing no wrong to any man, for his Army was very well disciplined, to keep down the violence of the Soldiers, whereby he won the affections of many, afterwards the Men of *Kent*, being sharpened with hope of the prey, fell upon some of the richer Citizens, which was very ill resented of all. *Mortimer* was now Master of *London*, and he cut off the Heads of some of those that were the Ministers of those Errours, as *John* Chief-Treasurer of *England*, and his Son *Laws*, and some others. But the *Londoners* seeing his haughtinesse, arm themselves, and having help from *Scales* the Lord Lievtenant of the Tower, with such Forces as they had collected, *Mathew Gogthus* being their Captain, the night they fall upon *Mortimer's* Army, that were in the Suburbs of *St. Georges* on the other side of the *Thames*; But the *Kentish* men pulse them with such violence that the *Londoners* were forced to give ground, and to leave the Bridge to the Conquerours; who hereupon being enraged, fell to cast in fire to burne the houses upon the Bridge, and so put a great light upon the City, and made a great slaughter. At last their heat began to remit, and these men of *Kent* began to detest the wickednesse *Mortimer* had done, and desired to return home again, which when the King understood, he sent

his Seal for their Pardon, and for all his me being gone from him. *Mortimer* was left vvith out a Guard, who thinking to escape by flight vvvas taken and slain.

This tumult was appeased, but a farre greater arose shortly after, for *York* depending upon his Right comes to *London*, under pretence of Complaints against his Adversaries, and especially against *Sommerfet* (vvho had lost *France* and vvvas now come home) but the truth was to make a Party, he obtained the help of *Norfolk* and the Earls of *Sarisbury* and *Devonshire* to assist him, and so marching into *Wales*, he quickly raised an Army. The King hearing this prepares his Forces also, and collecting Forces he made haste thither with the Duke of *Sommerfet*; Both the Armies meet at last, and the King sending Messengers, asked *York*, What should be the cause of so great a Tumult? What cast all the fault on the Kings evill Counsellours and chiefly upon *Sommerfet*, promising that he were cast into Prison, until such time as he might be tried, that then he would disband his Army.

Hereupon *Sommerfet* is cast into Prison under a colour, and *York* gave his Passe-port, which being done, the King went toward *London* vvith *York*: But *Sommerfet* who before was cast into prison, being now set at liberty, accompanied the King, and in his stead *York* was brought like a Prisoner before the King. At last they come to *London*, and there grew a hot dispute between these two Dukes, before the Kings Council, the one accusing the other of Treason: the matter came at last to this head, That *York* should

ould take a solemn Oath to be true to the King, and should go toward his Castle *Wigmore*, for the report was that *Edward* Earl of *Marsh*, Sonne and Heir to *York*, vvas now drawing up with an Army. And in the mean time a Messenger came from *Burdeaux*, craving help against the French. *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury* is sent thither, vvho after he had behaved himself gallantly, was slain with a Gun. The French by his death recover all they had lost except *Burdeaux*.

In the mean vvhile the Duke of *York* did his best to allure the mindes of the Subjects, and in gaining the Nobility to his side, vvho were offended with *Sommerfet*, and joyning the Earls of *Sarisbury* and *Warwick* with him, he prevailed so farre that *Sommerfet* in the Kings absence was sent to the Tower. But *Henry* when he heard that, though he vvere sick, and returning to *London*, he not only sets him at Liberty, but makes him Governour of *Callis*, and of all the other places in *France*, vvhich thing so provoked *York*, that he and his Assistants March to *London* vvith a great Army. The King with *Sommerfet*, *Buckingham*, and his Sonne *Humphrey*, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and a sufficient Army goes against them. At *St. Albans* the Armies came in sight one of the other. *York* sent Letters in the Morning to the King, requiring *Sommerfet* to be delivered up to him, that he might be tried, the King refusing this, he makes the first On-set, *Sommerfet*, and vvith him the Earl of *Northumberland* and *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford* fell in the Battel, and five thousand men with them. Many were vvounded and

taken: The King himself, vvho had fled into Countrey-mans house for fear of the weapons was taken by the Conspiratours; This Battle fell on *May* the 23th, and the 13th year of his Raign. But *York*, when his Adversary was dead, commands his Followers to abstain from fighting, and goes with the King to *London*. Then a Parliament was called, and he is freed from all fault, and made Protector of the King and Kingdome. The Earl of *Sarisbury* vvas made Chancellour, and *Warwick* Governour of *Callis*. For procuring which places every one was very watchfull. But the Queen not enduring the Authority of *York*, she never left urging *Buckingham* with the Death of his Sonne and young *Sommerfet* with the Death of his Father; and when she had sufficiently incensed them, she goes to *Greenwich*, and there she holds a Councel, commanding *York* and his Confederates to renounce their places; But they refused to do it. Then vvith subtilty mingled vvith flattery she intercepts them, and did all the mischief she could, but all in vain, yet they, least they might give cause of greater troubles, retire themselves, some to one place, some to another. But sending Messengers one to another, they came all to *London* with their Force provided, and by the Mediation of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others, there was an Act of Oblivion granted for all that had been done, and Peace vvwas concluded on both sides and all is confirmed with a solemn Shew of Religion; Yet they held not long, for occasion being taken from a quarrel that happened between one of the Kings, and of the Earl of *Warwick's* Ser-

ants, they endeavoured to lay hold on *Warwick*, but he fore-seeing the danger, with Post-horse, makes haste to *York* to the Duke, and to his father Earl of *Sarisbury*, vvhom he acquainted with the business, but he going on board the *Narrows* that vvas ready by the shoar (for he was Admiral of the Sea) made haste to *Callis*.

In the mean time *Sarisbury* goes to the King with 5000 Souldiers, that he might acquaint him with the injury done to his Sonne, and of the inveterate hatred of the Queen, vvvhich was now apparent. But *Audley*, vvho at the command of the Queen, and of the Duke of *Buckingham*, had raised an Army of 10000 men, went against him, and was beaten, 2400 were slain, the rest fled to save themselves.

York supposing it was in vain to dally any longer, raising an Army, with the Earls of *Sarisbury* and of *Warwicke*, he provides for *Warre*, but a Treaty being had between both sides, and a pardon granted by the King for all faults, many forsook the Dukes, and all the counsels of the Conspiratours were detected, with which *York* vvas brought to desperation, and fled vvith his younger Sonne Earl of *Rutland* first into *Wales*, then into *Ireland*. When the private Souldiers had procured pardon, the Earls of *Marsh*, *Sarisbury*, and *Warwick* took their voyage for *Callis*, but some of the principles were put to death, and a Parliament being called, they were all convinced and condemned for Treason. Also *Sommerfet* at the Queens intercession was made Governour of *Callis*, but when he thought to enter upon his Government, he was shot at from the Town, and was

forced to betake himselfe to some other place. The Queen hearing this began to rage, and commanded all the Ships that were in *Sandwich* Haven to be fitted for *Callis*: But *John Dynham* for the Earl of *Marsh* his sake, took them all and with *Riverius* their Admirall brought them to *Callis*.

The Earl of *Warwick* also sailed into *Ireland* to *York*, and consulting with him, returned safe for *Callis*. *Simon Montfort* was Warden of the Cinque-ports, and guarded all the Inroad that *Warwick* might not come into *England*, but he being admonished of it by the Spies he had fastning upon his Navy not yet ready, he plundered *Sandwich*, and brought *Simon* with a great booty to *Callis*. And when he understood that the *Kentish* men desired his presence, he came the second time to *Sandwich*, vvhether the Lord *Cobham* with a great multitude of the Nobility joyned with him; Wherefore being appointed with an Army of 25000 Men, he marched presently to *London*, and possessed himselfe of the Tower, whereby he afterwards did the *Londners* a great deal of mischief. But hearing that his Father the Earl of *Sarisbury* was coming on, he passed over the *Thames* and joyned with him.

The King vvith the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Sommerfet*, and a well appointed Army marches against them, at *Northampton* he came in sight of the Enemy. The Battel began on both sides, and they fought vehemently, *Hamphrey* Duke of *Buchingham*, with *John Talbot*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Thomas* Lord *Egremont*, *John Bellomont*, and others were slain, and on

place and the other side ten thousand men. This was in the year 1460. The Queen escaped with the Duke of *Sommerfet* and his Sonne, but the King more mindfull of his prayers than of the battel, was taken and brought prisoner to London. *Warwick* presently got possession of the Tower, and *Scales* the Livetenant, whilest he thought to get away crossing the Thames in a disguise, was discovered, taken and beheaded. The Duke of York receiving a Message of this success, leaving *Ireland*, came Post for London, where at a solemn meeting, he layes open his Right to the Crown of *England*, deriving his Pedigree from *Lyonel* the third Son of *Edmund* the third, the elder brother of *John* of Gaunt, the Father of *Henry* the fourth the Usurper. But he desired not the Kingdom, unless his Right were made clear to all men; Wherefore a Council being held, the Title of a King is granted to King *Henry* so long as he lived, and York named to succeed him. The Queen all this while mustering an Army in *Scotland*, invades *England* daily; York with his younger Sonne of *Rutland*, and with the Earl of *Sarisbury* went against her, leaving for a Guard to King *Henry*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Norfolk*, but he being circumvented by treachery, was slain, and 3000 of his Souldiers with him; nor did he spare the Earl of *Rutland*, a childe of twelve years old, though he begged for his life with tears. *Sarisbury*, who was taken alive, and as many as were taken with him, were by the fury of a Woman, all beheaded. This was the end of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of York.

The Earl of *Marsh* hearing of his Father's death, managed his business with more vehemency now than before, raising an Army of 23000 Men, he overcame the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Ormont*, he took *Owen Tewdor* alive who had married *Katharine*, Mother to *Henry* the sixth, and chopped off his Head. But the Queen insulting at the death of the Duke of *York*, marched toward *London* with her Forces and was met by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Warwick*, who durst have given her Battel, but by the treachery of their followers that forsook them, they were forced to flie for to save themselves. King *Henry* by that Victory came again into the Queens Power; But in the mean time *Edward* Earl of *Marsh* by the general Vote of all Orders was crowned King, according as it was enacted in Parliament, and gathering a great Army at *Tanton*, he met the King and the Queen, and joyning Battel with them, he overcame their Forces, the most valiant fell in the fight, the rest fled to save their lives. The King and Queen escaped into *Scotland*, leaving the Kingdom to *Edward* the fourth of that Name.

EDWARD the Fourth, King of England
and France.



*Eduardus III. D. G. Rex
Ang. Fran. et Hib.*

Anno 1461.

EDWARD having got the Crown at last,
could not peaceably enjoy it ; For Henry
that had fled into Scotland, by the assistance of
the Scots, makes a new Warre upon him ;
Edward meets him with equal Forces, and
fought him at Exham, putting Henry and his
Sould-

Souldiers to their heels, thirty thousand men were slain on both sides, *Edward* giving the Command to spare none. The Duke of *Somerset* who formerly had fallen from *Henry* to *Edward*, despairing of the success, presently changed his minde at the report of so great an Army, and revolted to *Henry*, was taken and beheaded. *Henry* again retires for *Scotland* waiting for another opportunity for his business; But afterwards returning for *England* in disguise, he was taken by the *English*, and delivered up to *Edward*, and by him, that the state of the Kingdom might be the more quiet, he was cast into prison.

In the mean time *Edward* took care of his household affairs, and he married his Sister *Margaret* to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundies* *Sonne* *Charles*, the Earl of *Warwick* being not a little mad at it, who hated *Burgundy* worse than the plague, whence and from other causes a grievous quarrel rose between them: For *Warwick* hating the King, drew to his faction his Brothers the Archbishop of *York*, and the Marquess *Montacute*, by a set speech, and after that *George* Duke of *Clarence* the Kings Brother, marrying his Sister to him, and with the Duke he takes his voyage toward *Calis*, for he was yet Governour of the City, giving order to his Brothers in his absence to raise Tumults in *Yorkshire*. They carefully observed what they had in charge, and quickly causing a Tumult, the common people, as it usually happens, in a blinde rage, though they be raised against the innocent, march to *London* armed, that there they might seek for remedy of mischiefs, they

knew

new not what. *Edward* hearing of this sedition, sends *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, hoping to subdue the people, who was no sooner come, but they put him to flight. In the mean while *Warwick* upon this rumour, with the Duke of *Clarence* arrived in *England* from *Calles*, and so with joynt Forces they provide for another Battel. *Edward* no way dismayed with the first loss, sends *Pembroke* again with a new Army to fight them. But when they fought, his Army was beaten, and he was taken prisoner, and he was beheaded at *Warwick*, with the other Nobility that fell into their hands. Then there was a Treaty of Peace, and Messengers being sent on both parts, the King being animated with hopes of Agreement, dealt the more securely, which *Warwick* was not ignorant of, and therefore falling upon the Kings Tents at night, killing the Guard, he takes the King prisoner, who never dreamt of it, and sends him first to *Warwick*, then into *Yorkshire* to *Middleham* Castle to be secured. But the King flattering the Keepers, and bribing them with money, by their connivance shortly came to *York*, where the Citizens received him lovingly, and so raising an Army by the assistance of *Hastings*, he came safe to *London*. Then there began a Treaty at *London* for Peace, whether *Warwick* and the Duke of *Clarence* were come, but this had no effect. For they being stomackfull, and very furious, the matter could not come so farre as Peace, wherefore all being left undone, they depart, and *Warwick* musters new Forces, of which he makes *Robert Wells* Sonne to *Richard*, Commander in Chief. But the

the King when he found he must engage again in Battel, besides his expectation, sent for *Roberts* Father *Richard*, and his Kinsman *Thomas Dimoke* Knight to come to him, who came upon the Kings promise of free Conduct; The King commanded them to call off *Robert* from taking Arms, and mustering Forces suddenly, he goes against them with *Thomas* and *Richard*, and when they were come to the Enemy, and found that *Robert* would not hearken to his Fathers admonitions, but held up his Arms still, he contrary to his promise (a most wicked example) causeth both the Father and Kinsman to lose their Heads. They fell to fighting, and *Roberts* Forces were discomfited, he himself was taken alive, and immediately was beheaded. *Warwick* at the news hereof, with the Duke, not knowing what course to steer, presently sailed into *France* to King *Lewis*, who entertained him magnificently. Queen *Margaret*, Wife to *Henry* came also presently with Prince *Edward*, who took counsel together and made a Covenant between the King, the Earl and the Queen (*Edward* in vain dehorting from it) and *Warwicks* Daughter was betrothed to *Edward*, and promise made on both sides, that they would never cease untill the Kingdom should be restored either to *Henry*, or to *Edward* his Sonne. A mighty Army is raised, and a vast Fleet rode at Anchor in the mouth of the *Sienna*. *Warwick* invited by Letters from his friends, with part of his Army, and a Navy prepared, with the Earls of *Oxford* and *Pembroke* came safe to *Dartmouth*. (The Queen, who was not yet ready, was to follow when she heard

heard good news) though the Duke of *Bur-*
undy observed his motion. So soon as he was
 landed, and it was published that he was arrived,
 tis wonderfull what multitudes of people ran
 to him, with which being fortified, he presently
 moves toward *London*. But *Edward* not expe-
 cting an Enemy, and leaving the care of rais-
 ing Forces till another time, with his Brother
Richard Duke of *Glocester*, took Shipping at
Lyn, a Sea Town, and sailed into *Flanders* to
Charles of *Burgundy*, to his own great disad-
 vantage. Queen *Elizabeth* being near to her
 travell, fled to *Westminster*, and made that her
Asylum, where she was delivered of her Sonne
Edward. *Warwick* in the interim without any
 opposition came to *London*, and marching to
 the Tower, set King *Henry* at liberty; and
 clothed him in his Kingly Ornaments, attend-
 ing him through the midst of *London* to *S^t. Pauls*
Church, after thanks given to God, he sets
 him in his Throne. Then a Parliament was cal-
 led, and all King *Henry* had Enacted was ratifi-
 ed, and the Acts of King *Edward* were made
 void: *Edward* with his followers was banished
 as an Enemy of the Kingdom.

Edward in the mean time nothing dismay'd
 at this change, raising an Army (by the help
 of *Charles*) of 12000 Men, and with 18 Ships,
 landed in *Yorkshire*. His Army was so small,
 that he durst attempt nothing, only sent to
 perswade the people there, but all in vain, for
 they either by fear or for respect to *Warwick*,
 would not falsifie their promise; but when he
 gave out that he was not come for the Kingdom,
 but to recover his Patrimony the Dukedom of
York.

York, many running to him, he grew somewhat stronger, and so goes to York. But the Towns-men being warned by Letters from *Warwick*, would not let *Edward* come in. He spake fairly to the Citizens, and desired them that they would help their Lord, not to get the Kingdom, but his ancient Inheritance, and taking a solemn Oath that he would attempt nothing against King *Henry* toward getting the Crown, he was admitted to enter within their Walls. But shortly after it appeared more clearly what his intention was; for great ones use to pretend Religion to serve their turns, which they make light of, that with the greatest perjury they may compass what they desire. He presently put a Garrison to secure the Town for himself, and then hearing that the Enemy made no great haste, he marches to *Nottingham*, to whom many Noble men came, when they saw him fortified with a strong Army. The very Duke of *Clarence* distrustful *Henries* side, under a pretence of a Parley with his Brother, came willingly to joyn with him.

Warwick also was solicited to fall off, but he stuck fast to King *Henry*. Then *Edward* in full confidence of his Army came up to *London*. The Citizens were all frightened, hearing that the Duke of *Clarence* was revolted, and the people presently ran to meet *Edward*, and with a great applause saluted him for their King. *Sommerset* and the rest that followed *Henry* shift for themselves by flight, leaving *Henry* in a Bishops Palace, who was presently taken by *Edward* and committed to his former custody. Then giving a generall pardon, he won all the peoples hearts.

Warwick in the mean while mustering a gallant Army, leads them to *London*, and finding that *Henry* was cast into Prison, he stopt at *Albons*. *Edward* presently goes against him with a mighty power of men, which augmented daily by the coming of more Forces; when both Armies came in sight, at the break of day the trumpets sound to Battell. They fight stoutly on both sides, *Edward* with more men, *Henry* with more vertue, yet Valour is vanquished by force; *Warwick* when he despaired of the Victory, rid into the midst of the enemy, and died gallantly with his Brother the Marquess, ten thousand are slain, *Sommerfet* with *Oxford* flies to *Wales*.

The Earl of *Exceter* taking *asylum* at *Westminster*, *Edward* like a Conquerour, with King *Henry* (for he brought him along with him) enters *London*.

In the mean while the same was that Queen *Margaret* was landed in *England* with a great Army, and was corroborated for Warre by the Earl of *Sommerfet*, *Devonshire*, *Pembroke*, and others that joyned with her. Wherefore *Edward* being sure to meet the enemy every where, removes to *Oxford* with his Army. At length he pursues *Margaret*, whilst she thought to march into *Wales*, and she by the unexpected coming of *Pembroke*, which was very material, taking counsel with *Sommerfet* what to do, gave him Battell; the fight was fought at *Tewkesbury*, and the dispute was long and doubtfull, at last *Edward* prevailed, and all *Margarets* men almost were killed. The Earl of *Devonshire*, and *Sommerfet's* Brother, and many

many Nobles were slain; *Margaret*, Prince *Edward*, the Duke of *Sommerfet*, and others about twenty Knights were taken, and all of them, except the Queen and Prince *Edward* were beheaded in two dayes. But *Edward* when he was brought to conferre with the King, and he answered more boldly than was convenient, he was most cruelly slain by the standers by *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, *Thomas* Grey Marquesse of *Dorset*, and *William* *Hastings*, the Queen afterward, was set free for a Ransome, and sailed into *France*, and lived alwayes a sorrowfull and languishing life. *Edward* having thus got the Victory, comes in triumph to *London*.

In the interim *Falconbridge*, Sonne to the Earl of *Kent*, who was made Admiral of the Sea by *Warwick*, when he had long plaid the Pirate, coming into *Kent*, raised a great force of *Kentish* men, and entred into *London*: But the Major of the City raising an Army, fell suddenly upon him, and took all his boot from him, chasing him away, and killing many of his men. *Falconbridge* was taken afterward and his head cut off. *Pembroke* when he saw he was lost, shifting away from the snares that were laid for his life, and being more at ease by the death of *Wagham*, who lay in wait for him with *Henry* his Nephew by his Brother the Earl of *Richmond*, and some few of his new friends arrived in *France*. *Edward*, that things for the future might be more calme, tempered the audaciousnesse of the *Kentish* men, who had last taken up Arms against him, partly by punishment, partly by threats. Also King *Hen-*

that he might give no occasion to new risings, as killed in the Tower by the Duke of *Glocester*; his Body was buried with no pomp, but the Par-
tides, and the Authours of his death, (as it shall
be rehearsed) were afterwards punished for mur-
dering him.

He had reigned thirty eight years and six
months, he had an honest minde, a comely
personage, and was more like a Saint than a
king.

Edward to blot out all the footsteps of Re-
bellion, cast *George* Archbishop of *York* into
prison, who was afterwards set at liberty, yet
died of grief of minde. Also he cast the Earle
of *Oxford* into prison, where he kept him twelve
years. Others in other places were either
captivated or put to death. Then that the Re-
bels might not fly away to neighbour Nations,
he made Truce with *James* King of *Scotland*
for twenty years. The Earls of *Pembroke* and
Richmond escaped into *France*, where they were
courteously entertained by the Duke of *Bri-*
tain. But afterwards, when as *Edward* requi-
red that they should be delivered up to him,
and could not prevail, they were kept more
carefully by the Duke. Then a Parliament be-
ing called, *Henries* Decrees were nulled, and
Edwards confirmed, and those that were ban-
ished their Country for his sake, as enemies,
were called home again; and the Kings Exche-
quer being extreemly wasted, Subsidies are re-
quested. In the interim Warre burning between
Lewis the King of *France*, and the Duke of
Burgundy (to whom many Princes of *France*
joynd themselves) abhorring the manners of

Lewis that were grievous to them ; *Edward* himself, that he might not be wanting to assist his friend that he was bound unto for so many courtesies , provided an Army and a Fleet and sailed to *Calis*. *Charles* was presently with him , and congratulates his Victory over the Rebels, and invites him that was willing to enter upon a new Warre : But *Lewis* being mightily afraid of two such potent enemies , sent Embassadours to *Edward*. The two Kings held a large Conference , who met at *Pictuigny* where a League was made for many yeares 70000 Ducats being paid to *Edward* for his charges , and 50000 to be paid yearly , and *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Edward* was married to *Charles* Sonne to *Lewis* : And so Peace being agreed upon, *Charles* and *Luxenburgh* that joynted with him in the Warre , being not a little vexed at it , *Edward* came first to *Calis* , and from thence to *England*. *Luxenburgh* was afterwards taken in fight and lost his Head at *Paris*. *Edward* though he had settled Peace at home and abroad , yet thinking nothing safe enough for him, whilst *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* was alive , whose right to the Crown he much feared ; wherefore sending Messengers to the Duke of *Britain* , what by gifts, what by promises, he prevailed to have the Earl delivered. But the Duke repenting what he had yielded to , called back the gallant young man that was now gone on his journey to be put to death and preserved him from it , sending *Edward* Embassadours without their prey home again. *Edward* who was bountifull to all , shewed himself cruel to none but his Brother the Duke

of Clarence, whom he suffered to be drown'd
in a Pipe of *Malmsey*. The Warre began
again with the *Scots*, the Duke of *Albany*
the brother of King *James* being the cause of it.
Richard Duke of *Glocester* was sent into *Scot-*
land, but the *Scot* not trusting to his small For-
ces, sued for peace. The Duke of *Albany*, who
was the Authour of the Warre, and knew that
he was hated by his Brother for it, fled into
France and was killed there in a fight on Hors-
back. Now it remained that *Edward* should
make Warre with the *French*, who had not
kept the Articles of agreement, but he was con-
quered by another enemy which he foresaw
not, for falling into a new disease not under-
stood by the Physitians, he died in a few dayes
of the 50 year of his age, and of his Reign the
3. In the year of our Lord 1483. and lieth bu-
ried at *Windsor*.

EDWARD the Fifth.



*Edwardus V. D. G. Rex
Ang. Fran. et Hib.*

RICHARD the Third,
King of England and France.



*Richardus. III. D. G. Rex
Ang: Fran: et Hib:*

Anno 1483.

EDWARD the fourth being dead, his eldest Sonne EDWARD succeeded; but he in his Reign was under Governours, Antony Rivarins his Uncle, Thomas Waghams Chamberlain, and Richard Grey, Knights, who being sent for by the Queens Letters, came in haste to

London with the Prince. Also *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, who after his Brothers death had the chiefe power, was at *York*, but hearing of the Kings death, he came to *London* vvith a small Army : For he by order from his Brother *Edward* vvvas to govern the Prince in his nonage. So soon as his Brother vvvas dead, he was minded full to usurp the Kingdom : he coming to *London* overtook this young King *Edward* on the vvay, whom he presently took into his charge and sent his Tutours, *Riverius*, *Waghams*, and *Grey* to *Pomfret Castle* to be kept safe, vvchich thing being known at *London*, the Queen, vvho well knew the perverse minde of *Richard*, vvith her other Sonne *Richard*, and her Daughters, fled to *Westminster* for refuge, that she might be the more secure from *Richards* violence.

Richard in the mean time came to *London* vvith *Edward*, and went to the Bishop of *Londons* house to reside. But he not content with *Edwards* being in his power, that he might the more safely look to his businesse, endeavours to get the other Brother that was fled to Sanctuary with his Mother, under a colour of comforting the Kings sorrowfull minde; and drawing the Lords to be of the same opinion, he sent thither, amongst others, *Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury*, vvho vvith fair speeches mingled vvith threats, brought the innocent child from his Mothers Arms.

Richard now having got vvhat he aimed at sent him to the Tower in great pomp, but vvith great lamentation. He in the mean time, vvhat by rewards, vvhat by Religious dissimulation, and an affected proneness of his own minde laboured to knit unto himself the mindes of the

. Lord

ords and Commons, to cover the great desire
he had of the Crown deeply rooted in his heart,
that no man could tell vvhither his purposes
ended. But *Hastings*, a man of an honest heart,
did daily press that due Honour should be given
to the King; vvhom *Richard*, either because he
was troublesom to him, or else saw too farre
into the business, labours to dispatch above all
the rest, and so craftily charging him of that
he vvvas no way guilty of, he commanded the
ouldiers that vvvere ready for such service, to
kill him presently, he being neither questioned
nor found guilty. The fault was laid on this
worthy man, that he had committed adultery
with one *Joan King Edward* the fourth's Con-
cubine, vvhom *Richard* accused purposely, as
though vvith the Queen-Mother he had made
the King impotent by Magick Art. Also he
cast into prison the Prelates of *York* and *Ely*,
with *Stanley*: but this man was shortly released.
He sent others away to other places, that they
might not obstruct his rising to the Crown.
Then by Letters he gave vvarning to the Keeper
of *Pomfret* Castle, that he should behead *Ri-*
chardus, Gray, and *Wagham*, vvho was over-obe-
dient to the command. Also he secured himself
with a strong Guard, (as the manner is for
Tyrants to be afraid of every thing) and to
deceive the credulous people, he had a consul-
tation vvith one *Ralph Shaw*, a very famous
Divine, vvhom the people much admired, stout-
ly boasting that he was the true Sonne of his
Father *Richard*, but that his Brother *Edward*
was a Bastard, and he farther desired him that
he would say so much in the Pulpit concerning
his

his right, unto the people; and that he was a Man. *Edward* but a Childe, unfit for Government, and by his imbecillity the Common-wealth might be ruined, and so forth. *Ralph* whether for fear or madness, easily yeilds to him, and having made a Sermon from a Text fit for the purpose, he began to speak freely to the people threatening great unhappiness to those men who should preferre a bastard before lawfull succession. The people deceived by the Authority of the Preacher, and frightened by threats, wonderfully waver this way and that way, and began to prefer *Richard* a Man, before *Edward* a Childe, to wish for a change of the Government, to fore-speak all the worst, to accuse the innocent Mother for a Whore. But *Ralph* being admonished of this thing by his friends, and returning to a better minde, was so much ashamed of it, that afterward he lived privately and died of grief. Also the Duke of *Buckingham* little after making a speech to the *Londoners* Counsell, did not spare to exhort them, and to admonish them of their duty, boasting more over highly of *Richards* goodness and mildness of minde; to him a great part consented, and followed their leaders, not daring to resist; but thought it necessary to obey the time and the reason of things, and so all swore fidelity to *Richard*. In the year 1483. Presently they go to *Richard*, and acquaint him what was done; he began to refuse it, and to exhort them to continue faithfull unto *Edward* their young King, to detest such a damnable wickedness; but at last, as it were, against his will, he received the Ensignes of the Kingdom, and with his Wife *Anne* was Crowned King.

He labours to make that power good by force which he got by craft, for being compassed with a choice number of Souldiers for his guard, he thought himself safe enough from murther and injury. Yet he feared the multitude of the forlorn and murtherers, for Tyrants think themselves safe in any place, wherefore he resolves to go to York, having settled the business at London. But in the succeeding day (when he hoped for no quiet whilst his horrid nephews were alive) he writ Letters to the keeper of the Tower, *Robert Brakenbury*, that so soon as he could, by any means, he should destroy the young King *Edward* and his mother in the Tower, when he refused and was delayed, he gave that charge to *James Tyrel*, who coming to London in great poverty, he killed the young children, casting pillows upon their heads. The childrens death was divulged, *Richard* not being against it, it is wonderfull how great amazement seized on the minds of all men, every one lamented the unhappiness of the children, and pitied them, and they began to speak what hopes they had of him, who spared not his own near kindred, but shed their blood, to say nothing of the Mother and her Daughters. Certainly, the immortal God, who will not suffer great sins to go unpunished, revenged on the innocent children the perjury of their father committed at York, and the death of the Duke of *Clarence*, whom he wickedly murdered.

But the Duke of *Buckingham*, who had taken such pains for *Richard*, began now to detest his horrid wickedness, and fell away from him, and took counsell with the Bishop of *Ely*, who was

com-

committed to his custody, how to restore Henry Earl of *Richmond* (to whom the Kingdom right belonged next unto , for that he descended from *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster* , his great Grandfather) and to root out *Richard* a monster of men : These therefore disclosed their business to others , they presently sent away *Hugh Conway* , and *Thomas Ranney* into *Brittany* , who should acquaint the Earl of the combination , and he should impart it to the Duke of *Brittany*.

The Duke , though he were much importuned by *Richards* Letters to keep *Henry* in prison, promised assistance.

Richard in the mean time who had notice of the consultations of *Buckingham* sent for him again and again to come unto him , but when he refused to come, they fall to their Arms on both sides. The Duke mustering presently some *Welsh* Forces and others, came to *Glocester* over the River to meet *Richard* that had a mighty Army with him. But the Souldiers which he had procured voluntarily , rather than for their pay , were not very firme, but ran from him before he came in sight of the enemy. The Duke was now almost left all alone, only his Lackey remained with him , who was forced to fly to shift for himself , and went to *Humphrey Bannisters* , he unmindfull of all former favours , delivered him afterwards to *Richard* , who cut off his Head. When this was commonly reported , all the Conspiratours ran one way , and another another way , some to places of refuge , some to the Duke of *Brittany* to the Earl.

Richard

Richard had heard in the mean time, that the Duke did not onely not hurt the Earl, but had resolved to assist him, wherefore he presently provides a Fleet, that if perhaps the Earl should come, he might repulse him every where from the *English* Coasts.

Henry in the mean time with forty Ships, and 1000 *Brittains* sailed for *England*; but a tempest arose and scattered his Ships, and he almost was quit of all his Forces, and was driven to *Cornwall*, vvhere coming on Land, when he saw a great Army he retreated to his Shipping again, weighed Anchor, and saild to Sea. And being very pensive vvhen he heard of *Buckingham's* death, void of all counsell, he returned again to *Brittany* in *France*. But by the coming of the Nobility he took heart once more, and promised before the Altar, to marry *Elizabeth*, *Edwards* Daughter, if the business should succeed to his minde, and so a fresh an Oath of fidelity was taken by them all.

Richard in the mean time did rage fiercely against all those that followed the Earl, where- ever he could lay hold on them. *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset*, who had fled to him, was banished both by Sea and Land.

Also he made a Covenant with the *Scotch* King, and confirmed it, giving his Sister *Anne* to the *Scotch* Kings Sonne. *Richard* in the interim layes new traps for Earl *Henry*, by corrupting the Dukes Treasures with money. But he escaped them, the matter being detected by Bishop *Morton*. When the fraud was known to the Duke himself, he was so enraged against

the Treasurer, that he caused this wicked man
for that and other wicked deeds to be hanged.
The Earl *Henry* was now come into *France*
where the Earl of *Oxford* escaped from his im-
prisonment, came and joyned with him, and
promised his faithfull endeavour in all affairs.
To whom some Noble men, that studied at *Paris*,
came to assist, willingly offering their aid
amongst whom was *Richard Fox* the famous
Scholar in those dayes, whom the Earl took
to be of his privy-Counsell, and when he had gained
the Kingdom afterwards, he made him Bishop
of *Winchester*.

But *Richard* to hinder Earl *Henry's* Marriage
with *Elizabeth*, partly by flattery, partly by
fear, partly by promise, he prevailed so far
with Queen *Elizabeth*, that she should entrust
her Daughters with him, and should write her
Letters to her Sonne the Marquess of *Dorset*
who was near to Earl *Henry*, whereby she
should command him to return home without
delay, leaving the Earls society. That all things
were now pacified, and that her family was re-
ceived into the Kings favour. *Richard* all the
while having gotten the Queens Daughters
that he might totally destroy the intention of
Henry, he thought himself to marry *Elizabeth*
his Brothers Daughter, his former Wife all
was yet alive: But she also when other projects
would not suit, was taken privately away by
poyson. In the mean while he tries all means
to win *Elizabeth* to affect him, and if he could
not obtain her, he was resolved to joyn violence
to his prayers. But he was so much urged with
care and forraign fear, that he had no time for

to shew it self. In the interim *Stanley* had command to Muster an Army, but he must go forth, before he had given unto *Richard* a pawn and pledge of his fidelity, his eldest sonne the Lord *Strange*. A same was also read on purpose that *Henry* had implored help from the *French* in vain, and that there was no fear of his coming. *Richard* dealt nothing carelessly and unwisely, discharging the Navy he had sent to scour the *English* coasts.

Henry was advertised how things stood, and arrived in *England* with but 2000 Souldiers in company. Presently *Rice Thomas*, and *John Savage*, two the most Potent men in *Wales*, having collected some Forces, came to joyn vvith *Henry*. *Stembroke* with some others did the like. *Stanley* though he wished vvell, yet fearing least his Sonne should be miserably tortured by the fighting, delayed his intention untill some other opportunity.

Richard all this time vvas wonderfull sluggish and careless, but vvhen he heard of the revolt of his Subjects, he raised what men he could scrape up, and went against *Henry*.

He pitched his Tent at *Bosworth* field, vvhen he saw the enemy intended to fight, he also made ready his men: At last they fall on, and fought a sharp Battell on both sides. But *Stanley* who came later, in the heat of the Battell, brought fresh Forces and joyned vvith *Henry*, whereby he vvas not a little animated, for otherwise he was farre inferiour to *Richard* in men, and so takes heart again. The King himself at last entred the fight, vvho after he had given
won-

160 Edward V. and Richard III, &c.
wonderfull tokens of his Valour, had kill
Henries Standard-bearer, put *Henry* himself
danger, he was surrounded by multitudes
Souldiers, and fighting valiantly, was slain
Henry got the Victory by *Richards* death, for
the Earl of *Northumberland*, vvho brought
the rear of *Richards* Army, as he came again
his will, so he refused to fight any longer. No
above 1000 were slain of the Kings side, and
of *Henries* side, hardly 100. The Nobility that
yeilded were pardoned, and *Henry* had forth
with the Crown set on his Head, which the
had taken from *Richards* Head, and he is
luted King by all with a generall acclamation
Richards body was found amongst the dead
and vv as buried with no Honour at *Leicester*
ster.

HENRY

HENRY the Seventh, King of England
and France;



*Henricus VII D.G. Rex.
Ang: Fran: et Hib:*

Anno 1486.

HENRY came to the Kingdom both by
Right and Valour, and was Crowned at
Westminster, Anno 1486, the day before the
Calends of November.

Then calling a Parliament he is discharged
of the Treason Richard laid to him, and he
M gave

gave Rewards and Honours to some that were grieved.

He married *Elizabeth* the Daughter to *Edward* the fourth, and by that Marriage the quarrell between the White Rose and the Red was ended. At his first entrance he kept strong Guard about him, either for his power or Majesty; vvhich custom is continued to our dayes. The *English* Sweat was rise about the time, a disease never known before, it destroyed abundance of men, but the sharper the disease was, the shorter time it lasted. Then new troubles arose in the North of *England*, which were easily vanquished by *Lovel's* flight, and *Stafford's* death.

But a new tumult that grew from meer opinion and perswasion, gave cause for new care for one *Simon* a Priest reports falsely that a Scholar of his, vvho was very like (vvhich made the Priest the bolder to give it out) vvvas the Sonne to *Edward* Duke of *Clarence* (vvhich was cast into prison a little before by *Henry* and he sailed with him into *Ireland*, and prevailed so much amongst the Peers there, that the youth was saluted King at *Dublin*. The obtaining help from *Margaret* wife to *Barnard*; he comes into *England*, to vvhom the Lords that favoured the cause of *Plantagenet* joyned themselves, though they knew the fraud yet they hoped to bring on the design. But *Henry* went against them in time, and after a most eager fight he slew the Earl of *Lincoln* and other of the chief men that followed him. But he spared *Lambert* this counterfeit Earl, for reason of his youth and innocency, and he was made

made the Kings servant ; *Simondus* escaped because he was Priest.

Then sending Embassadours into *Scotland*, he treated for peace, but when he could not procure it, in regard of the malice of the Subjects, and Truce was made for seven years. But difference rising between *Charles* King of France, and *Francis* Duke of *Brittany*, *Henry* at that he might displease neither side, being engaged to both, made himself Umpire to end the warrel between them, but vvhhen he could do nothing by his Embassadours, they fell to arms.

Edward Lord *Vdevill* the Queens Uncle, without the knowledge of the King, assisted the Duke of *Brittany* with 400 choice men, but the French afterwards getting the Victory, the Duke and they were all slain. The Duke being dead, the contest ended. In the mean time in *Yorkshire* troubles arose, because of Tribute required, one *John Chambers* was the Authour of them. *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, Governor of that Countrey, was basely slain by one of the factious multitude, then they came on by Troops, *John Egrimont* Knight being their Leader. But the King fell on them presently, and easily dissipated the tumultuous rabble, punishing severely the Authours of it : But *Egrimont* fled to *Margaret* into *Burgundy*, vvhich was the common place of refuge for the Rebels ; yet there was nothing abated of the Tribute to be paid.

A great Tumult about that time fell in *Scotland*, the Subjects rising against *James* King of *Scotland*, and they forced his Sonne *James* to

take part with them. *Henry* King of *England*, *Charles* King of *France*, and the Pope, could not reconcile this quarrel, and when the Subjects gave a harsh answer, the Battell began at *Strevelin*, where the Subjects got the Victory and the King himself, though his Sonne was against it, was cruelly slain in a Mill. Then jarring arose between *Frederick* the Emperour and some Cities in *Flanders*; the *French* came to assist the Emperour: But *Henry* not enduring the *French* so near to *Calis*, sent the Lord *Morley* with a supply of a thousand men, with two thousand of his Souldiers vanquished eight thousand of the enemies, but he himself was slain. The *French* to revenge this loss, had almost won *Newport*, but being frightened at the coming of the *English*, they lost the Victory. *Maximilian* the Emperour, when he endeavoured to marry *Anne* Daughter to *France* Duke of *Brittany*, which he had betrothed by Embassadours, he is hindered by the *French* King, to whom he had espoused his Daughter *Margaret*, for he divorcing *Margaret*, gave after the Dukedom of *Brittany*, by force gave *Anne* into his power, and solemnly made her his Wife. *Henry* was wonderfully offended at this fraud, and asked Subsidies from his Parliament, taking counsell to make a Warre upon the *French* King. At length he landed at *Calis* with a small Army, and besieged *Bononia*, but finding *Maximilian* unprepared, for whose sake he had undertaken this Warre, he easily yielded to make Peace, (obtaining from the *French* a great summe of Money, and a year's revenue) and so returned for *England*. *Ma*

Margaret Wife to the Duke of *Burgundy*, alwayes
 studied mischief against the *English*, for she
 lived up for some moneths in her Court, a cer-
 tain young man vvho was called *Peterkin*, or
Marken Warbeck, and obtruded him upon the
English Nation, for *Richard* the Sonne of *Ed-*
ward the fourth, vvho, was said, to have been
 killed. Many of the Nobility of *England*, ei-
 ther deceived by the appearance, or because
 they desired innovation, joyn with that suppo-
 sed *Richard*; amongst whom was *William Stan-*
ley, who helped *Peter* with money, *Stanley* was
 taken, convicted, and lost his Head, though he
 were the principall cause whereby *Henry* came
 to the Crown.

Peter in the mean time having got a tumul-
 tuous number of men, landed in *Kent*, where
 there were taken of his men 160, amongst
 whom were five Captains, who first landed,
 they were hanged at *London*, and other places.
Peter, when he little prevailed there, sails into
Ireland, where he vvvas magnificently enter-
 tained by the Inhabitants, who much honoured
 the name of the *Plantagenets*. But when he
 could expect little help thence from a poore
 weak people, he makes haste into *Scotland*. The
Scott had him in high esteem, and being decei-
 ved by his presence or courtly Carriage, which
Margaret had bred him to sufficiently in her
 palace, he gives him in Marriage, *Katharine* the
 Daughter of the Earl of *Huntley*, and sent him
 toward the Borders of *England* with a great
 army to do vvhat he could, in hopes to attaine
 some of the Subjects to him, either by feare or
 sedition, but all proved in vain.

Henry being wonderfully offended by reason of the *Scots* invasion, musters an Army, and marches against the *Scots* under the Command of *Danby*, but he was called back again to suppress a Rebellion that rose in *Cornwall* by reason of Tribute to be paid. The *Cornish*, the Lord Lieutenant *Audley* being their Leader, marched for *London*, but when they came thither, they were vanquished and scatterer'd by the Royalists, two thousand of them being slain, and many taken, the greatest part of them were pardoned, except the Ring-leaders, for *Audley* was ignominiously drawn to execution, and lost his head; and others that put the people forward, as *Thomas Flamok*, *Michael Son* to *Joseph* a Blacksmith were hanged up.

The *Scot* takes occasion hereby during these Tumults to go forward on his enterprise, and spoils the Frontiers of *England* again, and then besieged the Castle of *Durham*, but the Earl of *Surrey*, collecting an Army of 20000 Men and with a great Navy, not only raised the siege, but pursued the Enemies into *Scotland* ruin'd many of their Forts and Castles, and when they would not stand to fight with him, he returned to *Barnwick*.

By the Mediation of the King of *Spain* Truce was made between *England* and *Scotland* for some years, but on this condition that *Perkin Warbeck* must leave *Scotland*. He when he was gone from thence, hearing that new Tumults were up in *Cornwall*, came thither with a few Souldiers out of *Ireland*, whither he had transported himselfe and his Family, and what by fair words; what by pretences, he drew some

the Inhabitants to his side, and so mustering
 about three thousand Souldiers, he beleaguer'd
Exeter, but when he heard of the Kings March
 forsook his Army, and fled to the Altar;
 the King in the mean time being now certain
 of his flight, caused diligent search to be made
 for him, his Wife *Katharine* a very beautifull
 Woman, and of a most noble Family, was taken
 and delivered up to the King, who by reason
 of her Beauty and Descent, assigned to her a
 yearly Revenue. Then *Henry* punished the Re-
 bellious, but he laid only a small Penance on them,
 and so set them at liberty. *Peter* vvhhen he
 had long staid in Sanctuary, and found no
 place of safety, at last yeelded up him-
 self voluntarily, and was sent Prisoner to the
 Tower.

In the interim, *Sebastian Gabat*, a Citizen of
Genoa, but born at *Bristow*, procuring from
Henry one or two Ships, sailed to new Coun-
 tryes in the West, and after two years return-
 ed again into *England*. *Peter* who (we said)
 was cast into Prison, made his escape shortly
 after, and went to *Richmond*, he was taken again,
 and made a publick shame, and once more im-
 prisoned in the Tower, but when he began a
 new Conspiracy with the Earl of *Warwick*,
 whose name *Lambert* had taken, and with some
 other familiar Friends of the Lievtenant of the
 Tower, he was drawn to Execution, and was
 changed, together with two of the Lievtenants
 Servants. Also *Warwick* that he might give no
 more cause for new troubles, was beheaded af-
 ter a short time. This was the eldest Sonne of
 the Duke of *Clarence*, and the last male off-

spring of the Family of the *Plantagenets*, who was put in prison from his very childhood, thing beyond the knowledge and memory of man. Hence arose a new sedition, and of the same kinde; For *Patrick* an *Augustin* Friar counterfeiting a new Earl of *Warwick* of one of his Scholars, stirred up the people to Rebellion in his Pulpit, but he and his Scholar were taken. The young man was hanged, *Patrick* was cast into perpetuall imprisonment, such was the reverence they gave at that time to holy Orders that they would never put to death any of them though they were guilty of high Treason. Marriages were made about this time between *Katharine* the King of *Spains* Daughter, and *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and between *Henries* Daughter, and *James* King of *Scotland*. From this last Marriage proceeded at length *Mary Stuart* Mother to King *James*, who was Father to *Charles*, and the Kingdoms were united. *Arthur* five moneths after his Marriage died in *Wales*. But *Henry* that he might not be defrauded of the Dowry and Friendship of the King of *Spain* married *Katharine* (by the Popes Indulgence) to *Henry* his second Sonne, who was unwilling to it.

Edmund Pool Earl of *Suffolk*, Sonne to *Elizabeth* Sister to *Edward* the fourth, being offended with the King at that time for some private injury, conspired against him in *Flanders*; The matter being discovered, and the Conspirators taken, he only escaped to *Philip* Arch-Duke of *Austria*. But *Philip* by the death of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, having got the Kingdom (in the name of his Wife *Joan*, who

who was the Kings Daughter, Sister to *Katharine*, which (as was said) was married to *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*) took his journey thither, and by a contrary Tempest was brought into *England*, King *Henry* went to meet him with all honour, and obtained from him the Earl of *Sussex* upon the Condition that no violence should be offered to his Life. *Henry* cast him into Prison, and spared his Life, but after he lost his Head in the Raigh of *Henry* the Eighth.

Henry being now in the height of glory, had procured his Subjects fidelity, and respect from his Neighbours. He was very happy, had he not about the end of his Raigh and Life been so greedy after the goods and wealth of his Subjects.

He was long sick of the Gout, and afterwards he fell into an *Asthma* also, in the 52 year of his Life, and the 23 year of his Raigh, he died in the year 1508. and lieth buried at *Westminster*.

HENRY the Eighth, King of England,
France and Ireland.



*Henricus VIII. D. G. Rex.
Ang. Fran. et Hib.*

Anno 1508.

HENRY the Eighth having got the Kingdom, at the beginning he behaved himself with great Obedience, Prudence and Justice. Marrying Katharine his Brothers Wife, which his Father had betrothed; He chose the wisest Counsellours, and he executed the cursed Ministers

nd, of his Fathers exaction. He spent then the
st year of his Raig in Tilting and other Re-
erations. But at the request of the King of
ain the Queens Father, an expedition was
dertaken into *Spain* against the *Moors*, but
efore the *English* came, there was a Peace made
ith the *Moors*, and so it was but lost labour
d nothing being done, only the Captain re-
iving honours from the King, returned again
r *England*.

Edward Poining a Knight was sent with 1500
owmen to *Charles* Prince of *Spain* to assist him
gainst the Duke of *Gelderland*, he succeeded
rosperously, and loaded with rewards he came
ack again:

In the mean time a *Scotch* Pirate one *Burton*,
who was wonderfull bold and valiant, did great
mischief about the Coasts of *England*, the
Admiral of the Sea was sent out after him,
fter a doubtfull and a notable fight, he
was conquered and slain, but his followers
were pardoned; A great Example of the Kings
Mercy.

In the mean time Warre grew between the
French King and the Pope; *Henry* admonished
the *French* man to desist, and when he could
not prevail with him, he proclaimed Warre
against him, and made a Confederacy with
Maximilian the Emperour, and with *Ferdinand*
King of *Spain*. The *Spaniard* had intreated
Henry to send an Army into *Biscay*, and joyn-
ing his Forces with his, that he should make the
French work from that part; Whereupon pre-
sently *Thomas Gray* Marquess of *Dorset* is sent
thither with other Nobility, and 10000 Soul-
diers,

diers, he, when he came thither, did not long wait for the *Spaniards* assistance; For the Duke of *Alba* took in the mean time by Force the Kingdom of *Navarre* from the *French*, endeavouring the profit of his own King. But the *English* that they might not seem to do nothing in *Guyan*, subduing some Towns that were not considerable, fell into that necessity of provision (the *Spaniard* affording them none) that many of them died miserably for hunger, contracting also diseases by such unusual diet, and the rest brake forth into open Rebellion. The Lord *Howard*, who had the disposing of all affairs, whilst the *Marques* was sick, hardly escaped from being slain; Wherefore he was forced to provide Ships, and to bring these factious people home again.

Edward Howard Admiral at Sea, did wonderfully depopulate *Britanny* by fire and sword, and vanquished the Forces of the *Britans* in *Battel*, though they farre exceeded those he had, and so with his Ships laden with the spoil, he sailed towards the Isle of *Wight*, whilst *Henry* at *London* recreated himself with Tilting and other courtly delights.

In the mean time in *France* in the *Brittish* Sea, there was almost an equal fight for loss between the *English* and the *French* Ships, and the Victory was doubtfull. After this the *English* set upon the *French* Ships very indiscreetly in the very Haven, with a great losse to themselves and their Admiral, whereby they were forced to sound a retreat and be gone. Whereupon the *French* began to wax more insolent, to do mischief on the Coasts of *England*, and to burn some

the Cities, untill by the vigilancy of *Howard*, who was put into the others place, they were capt in.

Henry was resolved to make a Warre indeed with *France*, and sent *George Talbot* before with the principal Nobility, and 8000 Souldiers only to *Callis*, then he sent *Charles Sommerfet*, and other Lords with 6000 Souldiers, he himself being to come after them. When the Admirals met, they fell upon *Tarvenne* with joynt Forces. *Henry* shortly after came to them with 9000 Souldiers, and with a great number of Pioneers. Also *Maximilian* the Emperour, which was a rare example, took Pay under King *Henry*. Yet though he served under the *English*, he was received as an Emperour should be, and for the honour of his Majesty. Then the *French* Horse purposing to relieve the City with provision, were repulsed by the *English*, the Duke of *Longvil* being taken, and 240 more, whereupon a wonderfull fear and despair fell upon the Townsmen; so the *English* pressing them sore, they were forced to surrender. The Souldiers had leave to depart with their Arms, the Walls were laid level with the ground, the City, excepting the chief Church, and the Palace, were consumed with fire. Then he marched to *Tourney*, and beleaguer'd the City, they refusing to yeeld, he quickly became Master of it, causing the Citizens to take an Oath of fidelity. And when he provoked the *French* to fight, and could not make them accept of it, because the Winter was now hard by, he made *Poyning* Governour of it, and returned himself for *England*.

In the mean while the *Scotch* at the instigation of the *French* fell upon the *English* Frontier. Their General was the Lord *Humes*, who with seven or eight thousand men wasted the Borders. But *Edward Bulmir* suddenly came upon him, and took all the booty from him, he himself hardly escaped, six hundred of his men being slain, and four hundred taken. But *James* with an Army of sixty thousand men, entre the skirts of *England*, who was met by the Earl of *Surrey*, *Henry* his Deputy in those parts, at *Bramston* with six and twenty thousand men, and joyning Battell, the *English* won the day by their great valour, and the *Scots* lost it by their great confidence. *James* himself with two Earls, three Bishops, and eight thousand Souldiers were slain, no fewer were taken; nor was this Victory won by the *English* without losse of blood, it was fought in the year 1513.

Henry coming out of *France*, made the Earl of *Surrey*, because he had so well managed his business Duke of *Norfolk*, and other Lords who had done good service, received Honours as they deserved. He gave also to *Thomas Wolsey* the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*. This man to be often named by us, came from a poor parentage to great Honour, and at last was made a Cardinal, and governed the Common-wealth of *England* very wisely.

Pope *Julius* the second, at this time gave to *Henry* great Honour, sending unto him a Cap of Maintenance, a Sword, and the Title Of the most Christian King, which Grace *Henry* received with Tiltings, and other pompous Shews, wherein

wherein he himself did alwayes bear the principal part.

In the interim *Mary* the Kings Sister was espoused to the Prince of *Spain*, but because the Ambassadors of *Spain* made delayes, she was betrothed to the *French*, desiring it, and having had their fill of Warre. But before the matter was published, *John* the Admiral of the *French* first ruined one Village in *England*, and *John* *Wallop* in revenge of this injury burnt one and twenty in *France*; But at last a League was made, and they ceased from Warre. The *French* man lived not above three moneths after his Marriage, and the lascivious old man being dead, *Mary* (by *Henries* consent) was married to the Duke of *Suffolk*. *Wolsey* about this time was honoured with a Cardinals Cap, and is created by the King Chancellour of *England*. And Cardinal *Campeius* was sent to *Henry* to desire assistance to make Warre against the *Turk*, but he lost his labour, for that cheat of raising money was grown stale. But *Matthias* the Cardinal being sent by the Emperour *Maximilian* for the same purpose, prevailed at the request of *Wolsey*.

At that time *Henry* was in great danger of his life. For as he went a Hawking, the Pole broke that he leaped over the Ditches withall, and he was almost smothered in mire and dirt, but his Lackey drew him out in time, and saved his life. In the mean while a Sedition grew at *London* between the Citizens and strangers, not without blood-shed, which was qualified by the death of the Ring-leaders, and pardon to the rest.

Tourney

Tourney at this time, upon Conditions, and under colour of Matrimony between the *Duchess* and *Mary King Henries* Daughter, is delivered up to the *French*, and Hostages being given, a League is confirmed between the *Maximilian* being dead, the Empire descended to *Charles* King of *Castile* the fifth of the Name.

Henry in the mean while was idle for lack of Warre, spending his time in Tiltings, Dancing Pleasures, and other Courtly Delights. That that Peace might not be without its Glory, a solemn Meeting was appointed between the two Kings of *England* and *France*. For that purpose a magnificent Palace of Wood was built in *France*. At last they meet in wonderfull state, they applied themselves to Turnaments, running at the Ring, and other such Recreation, and an Agreement was renewed between the Emperour, and the Kings of *England* and *France*.

Woolsey in the interim did vvhhat he pleased, he found no hinderance in his attempts whatsoever. He charged the Duke of *Buckingham* with high Treason, whether it were so, or out of envy is uncertain, but the Duke lost his Head for it.

A new cause is given for a Warre between the Emperour and the King of *France*, wherefore *Woolsey* is sent Umpire between both, who did not behave himselfe so prudently as lastly whereby he incurred the *French* Kings displeasure. *Hugh of Moncada* besieged *Tourney*, and though the *French* did his best to relieve it, yet he became Master of it.

Henry in the mean while, because he had written a Book against *Luther*, had the Title given him, to be *Defender of the Faith*, which was passed to all his successours.

At that time cause was given of a Warre between the *French* and the *Scotch* King, by occasion of the Duke of *Albany*, and by reason the *French* had not paid the money which he promised to *Mary Henries* Sister, so the Covenant being broken, they fell to Warre, *William* the sonne of *William* a Knight, the Admiral-Lieutenant, with eight and twenty Ships, spoiled the Coasts of *Scotland*, burnt their Shipping, and so returned home.

Charles the Emperour in the mean time came to *London*, where he was received in great state and honour, and with a solemn Ceremony was invested with the Order of the Garter. Then under pretence of conducting the Emperour to *Spain* by shipping, the Earl of *Surrey* the Kings Admiral sets upon *Brittany*, and conquers *Morlays*, who also was again sent into *France* with a great Army, and he ruined many towns and Castles, and consumed them by fire, but he attempted the Fort *Heding* in vain, having left his great Guns at home, and so could make no battery; but having behaved himself honourably, he retreated to *Callis*. Also the Marquesse of *Dorset* destroyed by fire and Sword an innumerable company of Villages and Forts in *Scotland*, but could not come to joyn Battle with them. *Sands* sallied out of *Callis*, and skirmishing with the Enemy, after he had burnt many of their Castles, he came back to the

When therefore King *Henry* understood, that the Duke of *Albany*, who commanded all *Scotland*, had a choice Army in *France*, he sent *William* Soune to *William* with a Navy, that he should set upon him in his coming back again, but when he had scouted up and down at Sea in vain, he at last set his men on Land, and with a handfull of his, he overthrew a great Army of the *French*, and obtained thereby both the Victory and the prey, and burning the Suburbs of *Triport*, he returned for *England*.

Henry now thinks seriously again of a Warre with *France*, and sends *Suffolk*, and many principall Nobility with a great Army into *France*, who at first assault overcame *Bell-Castle*, and made *William Scevington* the Governour of the Garrison. In the mean time the Duke of *Burbon*, Constable of *France*, revolted to the *English* King, with ten thousand *French*, who being strengthened by these new Forces, enter upon *Picardy*, and conquers many Towns and Castles, but Winter coming on, and scarcity of provision and the Souldiers murmuring, not waiting for the supply that *Henry* sent, he was necessitated to retreat to *Callis*, yet he had done a great mischief to the Enemy.

The *Scotch* in the mean while supposing the *English* to be over-busied vvith the *French* Warres, lift up their Heads again, and assaulting the Borders of *England*, they winne divers Towns.

But the Earl of *Surrey* entring into *Scotland* with six thousand Souldiers, wan divers Forts and joyning a little Battell with the *Scotch*, he returned Conquerour, not without great losse

the enemy, besides the Castle of *Indworth*, and the Town that he burnt up.

So with uncertain Fortune the business being ended in those parts, there was a conclusion for Cessation of Armes, that so they might have time to treat of Peace.

Francis the first, King of *France* at that time was conquered by the Emperour *Charles* the sixth at *Papion*, and was taken Prisoner, which was no small happinesse for the *English* affairs, but a sad loss for the *French*. Then Peace was made between the Emperour and the *French*, and the *English* agreed with them also. But the Emperour and the *French* shortly fell to a new warre.

Peace being confirmed abroad, *England* began to be in an uproar with greater Troubles in civil Dissentions; For *Henry* who had lived twenty years peaceably with his Wife *Katharine*, had a scruple of Conscience put upon him, whether he could without incest live with his brothers Wife? (for as we said; she was first married to his brother *Arthur*) Judges were choosen to end this Question. But Cardinall *Wolfsey*, who had not prudently dealt for *Henry*, had all Authority taken from him, and his Estate was Confiscate. But at last other new Dignities being granted to him, his great loss was somewhat repaired. Then a Parliament was called, and he was charged with many faults, amongst the rest, that he was wont to write in his Letters, *I and my King*, and had used the Cardinals Hat to be stamped on the Kings Coyn. He was convicted of all these things, and deprived of all his Estate; which

shew a wonderfull example of the inconstancy
 of all humane affairs, for he that but late
 ruled all and the King too, as he pleased, made
 Laws, and swaied Courts of Justice, rooted
 out the Nobles at his pleasure, burdned
 Subjects with great Taxes, deprived both Cl
 gy and Laity of their goods, he is now
 down from his high Pinnacle of Honour,
 ted by all, and made no way like himself.
 terwards when he was sent for to the Co
 to answer his charge, he died of grief by
 way. In the mean time the business for a
 vorce was transmitted to *Clement* the Pope
Rome, at the suit of the Queen *Katharine*. But
 Pope fearing to displease King *Henry*, who
 lately the Title of *Defender of the Faith* gi
 him by *Leo* the tenth, nor did he think it
 to provoke the Emperour who ruled in *It*
 spun out the business with delays by his Leg
Campeius; who at length with a great disg
 to the *English*, after many hastings and p
 craftinations, departed from *England*, leav
 the business uneffected. The King in the in
 rim burning with new flames of love, and
 admitting no delay, *Warham* being dead, cr
 ted *Thomas Cranmer* Archbishop of *Can*
bury, who stood for a Divorce of Queen
tharine. The Pope in the mean time gave
 Judgement for *Katharine*. But *Henry*, w
 had now Divorced *Katharine* (by the Aut
 rity of many Divines, and of those at *Pa*
 who were it is supposed corrupted by mone
 married *Anne of Boloyne* privately, and be
 thereupon angry with the Pope, he abolis
 all his Power over the *English Church*, mak

high Treason for any man, to preferre the
Popes Authority before the Kings, or should
pay Tribute to him, which he had no right
to, and caused them to be denied unto him
in the future, and made it a penalty for their
sins, if any man should maintain the Pope to be
the supream Head. Then he made all the
Churches of *England* and *Ireland* take an Oath
of him, that they should acknowledge him to
be Head of the Church next under Christ. The
Discipline was thus changed, but nothing in
the Doctrine, which he confirmed by a Synod
held at *London*. For he put to death many of
those that followed *Luther* and *Swinglius*. So
Henry behaved himselfe in the rest of his life,
that had the Popes not been unjust against him,
he would willingly have submitted himself un-
der their power. The Pope being offended that
he had lost his Authority, sending out his Wri-
tings or Bull as they called it, he Excommuni-
cated *Henry* King of *England*, but when it was
known that it was procured by *Queen Katha-
rine*, it was the lesse regarded, and she shortly
after being deprived of friends, lost her life
for her contumacy. In the mean time *Sir Tho-
mas More*, once Chancellour of *England*, and
John Fisher Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who both refu-
sed to take the Oath of the Kings Supremacy,
lost their Heads. *Henry* now using his own
Authority, invaded the goods of the Church,
and expelled the Monks out of their Mona-
stries: Nor was he content with that, but
cut off the Heads of his second Wife *Anne
Boloyn*, Daughter to *Thomas Boloyn* Earl
of *Wiltſhire*, accusing her for Incest and Adul-

tery, together with the Lord *Rochfort* her Brother, and others that were of the Kings Chamber.

Then he married *Jane Seymer*, vvho di afterwards in Childe-birth of *Edward* the fix of that name, who succeeded King. Then Divorced from him *Anne of Cleve*, newly married, and for her sake he beheaded *Thomas Cromwell*, who made the match, vvho was risen from a mean estate to a vast power by the success of Fortune. Also *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk* had his Head chopt off, being charged of Treason, because he had privily married *Margaret* Daughter to the King of *Scotland* and *Henryes* Neece. *Margaret* was first detained, then she was set free, after that she was married to *Matthew* Earl of *Leven*, King *James* his Grandfather. In the mean time seditions arose in the North parts of *England* here and there by reason of the change made of Church Ceremonies; some were punished for it; some were sent home, and some were subdued by force of Armes; the troubles vvhere happily asswaged, yet not without some danger: for it was a matter of great concernment to keep all quiet under new customs.

Henry now married his fifth Wife *Katharine Howard*, but her he beheaded shortly after with the Lord of *Rochfort*, condemning her for Lasciviousnesse.

At that time *Henry* had the Title of King of *Ireland*, when as before he was called only Lord of it. In the interim *Arthur Plantagenet* bastard to *Edward* the fourth, is accused

Treaso

treason, but when he was proved not guilty, he was received into the Kings favour, but *Arthur* took so much joy at it, that he died the next night of meer rejoycing.

The *Scotch* now entring the Frontiers of *England*, and spoiling them, compell *Henry* to take Arms, who sent the Duke of *Norfolk* with an Army into *Scotland*, who ruined many Villages and Houses, and not seeing any enemy, he returned to *Barwick*. The *Scot* would not suffer this violence to be unrevenged, but cha. musters an Army suddenly, and falls into *England*, but his men being scattered and killed, the *Scot* fell into such grief of minde, and then ft. into a Feaver, that he quickly died of it, leaving *Mary Stewart* his Daughter but eight dayes old, Heir of the Kingdom. *Henry* to put an end to so great dissentions, by the union of *England* these two Nations, dealt with the captive Lords to Espouse this Inheritrix of *Scotland* to his Son *Edward*, who were set at liberty to press the business.

But by the mediation of the Cardinal of *St. Andrews*, this Treaty was made void, the Daughter being married to the Dolphin. *Henry* was enraged at this, and sent a valiant Army into *Scotland*, and burnt *Leeth*, which pacified his wrath. Then he made Peace with *Charles* the fifth, the Emperour, and he married his sixth Wife *Katharine, Latimers* Widow, vvho was brought in danger of her life upon suspicion of the change of her Religion, but by her prudence and humility she escaped. Now *Henry* by his Covenant with the Emperour proclaims Warre against the *French* King, and

sent an Army unto *Callis*, under the command of *John Wallop*, which joyning with the Force of *Charles*, besieged the City *Landreice*. But the *French* making shew of a Battell, called the Emperour off from the Siege, and when he had brought provision into the City, retreated, having deluded *Charles*. Then *Henry* mustering a mighty Force sails himself to *France*, and besieging *Bononia*, won the place.

In the mean time the *English* Ships which they had taken from the *French*, are filled with provision at *London*; but the *English* had but little success in their fight in *Scotland*, and *Henry's* men were vanquished, by which Victory, and new Forces they had recruited themselves with from *France*, the *Scots* grew insolent and invaded *England*: But the *English* by the good success of the Earl of *Hereford*, destroyed an innumerable company of Villages in *Scotland* and returned home Conquerours, though otherwise they sustained a mighty loss by the *Scots*.

The Admirall of *England* with a Fleet did much mischief on the Coasts of *Normandy*, and destroyed a multitude of the enemy; but shortly after there was a Treaty made between the *French* and the *English*, and the conditions of agreement were, that the *French* should redeem *Bononia* with eight hundred thousand Crowns.

In the mean time *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* and *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, his Sonne, are accused of Treason, because they had engraven something in their Coats of Arms that seemed

to be peculiar to the King, and though they
 did defend their Titles very abundantly, yet
 the Earl lost his head. But the Duke was kept
 in prison till the Reign of Queen *Mary*. *Henry*
 died about this time, in the year 1547, when
 he had reigned 38 years, and was 56 years old,
 and buried at *Windsor*. He was a Prince adorned
 with all gifts of Nature, and in whom, had he not
 too much loved his pleasure, there was no defect.
 He was a great favourer of Learning.

EDWARD the Sixth, King of England
France and Ireland.



Edwardus. VI. D. G. Rex.
Ang: Fran: et Hib:

Anno 1547.

HENRY dying, left his Sonne Edward born of *Seymer*, by his Will to succeed him in the first place, and next to him *Mary*, *Katharines* Daughter, and last of all *Elizabeth* which he begat of *Anne* of *Boloyne*. Young Edward was Crowned at nine years of age, in the

year

year 1547. Because he was young he had sixteen Overseers appointed for him, the chief was the Duke of *Sommerſet*, Brother to *Jane Seymour*, a man of a great integrity. The death of *Henry* being heard of by *Francis* King of *France*, did exceedingly grieve the old man, who being about the ſame age, did preſage his own death to be near. He kept a Funerall ſolemnity for him, as the manner is for Kings, and not long after that he followed him that was gone before him.

Henry at his death, had commanded his Councill before all things, that they ſhould preſs a Marriage for his Sonne *Edward* with the Queen of *Scotland*. Meſſengers are therefore ſent to treat of conditions, and to obtain their conſent; but when the faction of the *Pa-piſts* prevailed for the Dolphin, a great Army was preſently raiſed, and ſent into *Scotland*, under the conduct of the Viceroy *Sommerſet*. The *Scots* alſo came to meet him with a powerfull hand, they joyned Battell at *Muskelburgh*, but they were beaten down and put to flight, the chief of their Nobility being ſlain or taken priſoners. After this Victory many Cities yeilded, and the Nobles fell off from them in greater numbers: But that there might be an end made of this Warre and difference, they ſend the maiden Queen by advice of the Peers, to be Educated and Eſpouſed in *France*. In the mean time there was a great change of the old cuſtoms in the Churches of *England*. Images were caſt out of the Churches, by the Authority of *Sommerſet*, vvho was addicted to the Reformed Religion; The Sacrament was exhibited

ted under both kindes, and the other old Ceremonies were abolished, all that made opposition vvere either cast into prison, or lost their places. Upon this ground a wonderfull sedition arose in divers Countries of *England* though the Rebels had several intentions, some came to pillage, others under pretence of Religion set forward other designs; the smallest number made it any matter of conscience. There was a Proclamation made vvhereby all were pardoned if they would lay down their Arms but the more mildly they were dealt withall the more did this mad rabble increase. They besieged *Exceter*, but the Citizens did resist them with wonderfull Valour, enduring great famine and scarcity. At length *Gray* coming with an Army, after some small Bickerings raised the siege. The Rebels recollecting their Forces, began a new fight, but they were put to flight, or taken presently and hanged. When this sedition was quelled, another as great rose in *Norfolk*; for *Robert Ket* a base fellow, had drawn twenty thousand men to his party, who guarded him that he might deliver up some complaints to the King. The King, though he disdained to treat with Rebels, answered them that their Petitions should be granted at the next Parliament. They were not content with this, but they laid siege to the City of *Normich*, and wan it. The Earl of *Northampton* went against them with a small Army, and vvas worsted by the factious rabble, and the Lord *Sheffield* and others were killed. But being strengthened with new Forces, he went once more against them, and holding forth to them

the Kings pardon, they threw away their Arms, and left their Colours, returning every man to his place. *Ket* and the rest of the Ring-leaders suffered for it. Another tumult rose about the same time, which fell of it self, only the Ring-leaders were executed.

The *French* in the mean while breaking their league, proclaimed Warre with *England*; and providing a Fleet vvhhen they had assaulted *Jarnsey*, *Jersey*, and *Bononia* in vain with an Army, they left off of their own accord. In the mean time the Viceroy of *England* being deceived, beheaded the Admirall his Brother, being circumvented by the feminine fraud of his Wife, and condemned him for nothing that was laid to his charge; upon which occasion both he and his Authority committed an egregious fault. For they that favoured the Admirall were offended with the Viceroy, and they that did honour him, would trust him but a little, so they all fell from him at once, though upon divers ends. Also the Viceroy was taken up with building a stately Palace, (which is to this day called *Sommerset House*.) And he had demolished divers Temples, Towers, and sacred places, by which injury he had alienated from him not a little the mindes of all men. *Warwick* vvho was of his own inclination the Viceroy his greatest enemy, made use of this occasion, and procured some Lords to stand with him, and they conspired together against the Viceroy, and sending Messengers to the King, who sojourned at *Windsor*, to certifie him of the good intention of the Lords, they desired his consent to cast the Viceroy into Prison.

son. But the Viceroy, when he would not or could not answer the crimes objected against him, he submitted himself to the Kings will and pleasure, by which humility he obtained pardon, and was received into grace. Also the Dukes Daughter (to make the friendship lasting by Marriage) was betrothed to *Warwick* Sonne, and *Warwick* was made Admirall of the Sea.

Then Peace being ratified between the *English* and the *French*, *Bononia* was delivered up to the *French* King, 400000 Crowns being paid to the *English*.

The Emperour in the mean time, because the profession of the *Romish* Religion was not allowed to his Sister, denounced Warre against *England*, but he was pacified by such an Answer as was seasonable to that time.

Also there was a Treaty for a Marriage between *Elizabeth* the Kings Sister, and the King of *Denmarks* Sonne, but *Elizabeth* could not be perswaded to be married to any man.

A speech there was further concerning a Marriage between *Edward* and the *French* Kings Daughter, which was ratified, and the Dowry agreed upon.

In the mean time the Earl of *Northumberland*, that he might bring to passe what he intended, endeavours by all means to root out the Duke of *Sommerfet*. But he to prevent his snares, came one day into his Chamber armed, and found him naked in his Bed, and whether he were pacified by his false or friendly shew of Love and Humanity, he spared him, and departed doing nothing to him. But afterwards

Sommer-

Northumberland was accused by him for high Treason, and lost his head for it, being a forerunner of the Accusers destiny. *Northumberland*, when thus farre all things had succeeded as he desired, was resolved to follow the successe, and perswaded the King at length, that if he would receive the Reformed Religion, that was then generally received in *England*, to be confirmed, he should pass over his Sister *Mary*, who was so strongly addicted to the Church of Rome, and should nominate *Joan Gray* to be his Successour, Wife to his Son *Gilford Dudley*, who was next of blood after his Sisters. The King who was resolved by all means to preserve the Reformed Religion, easily yeilded to this, some others in vain opposing it. The King died shortly of a Consumption, having Reigned six years and five moneths, and buried at *Westminster*; by whose death the Duke of *Northumberland* being now made partaker of his desire, took to himself the rule of the Kingdom, and commanded his Daughter *Joan* to be publickly proclaimed Queen by King *Edwards* Testament.

MARY

MARY *Queen* of England, France and
Ireland.



*Maria D.G. Regina.
Ang: Fran: et Hib:*

Anno 1553.

MARY, so soon as the fame was spread of her Brothers death, came with Post horse from *Hovesdon*, where she then resided into *Suffolk*, to whom presently came diverse Lords, who had first compacted to preserve the Reformed Religion. Then she sent by her Letter

Letters to the Senate of *London*, that they should proclaim her for Queen. But the Lords in the Name of all the people made answer, that by the Testament of King *Edward*, *Joan* was to succeed, and they asserted that *Maries* Mother was divorced; whereupon they fly to Arms. The Earl of *Northumberland* with a small Army went against *Mary*, but as he proceeded but slowly, *Maries* Forces increased mightily: Also *Edward Hastings*, who was set with four thousand Souldiers and six Ships, to prevent that *Mary* might no wayes escape, revolted to her, by which loss the *Londoners* and Lords were not a little dismayed, and grew at odds one with another. The *London* Counsell, when they did not hold fast together, was commanded openly to proclaim *Mary* Queen, and the same was done in all other places. *Northumberland* when he was certain that his companions had fallen from him, that he might not runne the hazzard alone, called a Counsell at *Cambridge*, and he for want of a Herauld proclaimed *Mary* Queen of *England*, casting his Cap up in token of joy. But that did not at all help his cause; for the Earl of *Arundel*, who a little before did not decline to venture his life for *Joan*, coming to *Cambridge*, in *Maries* Name takes the Duke, who in vain intreated for his life, and casts him into prison. *Joan* at the command of her Father Duke of *Suffolk*, when the case was altered, laid down the Ensignes of the Kingdome with more cheerfulnesse than she had taken them up.

The Queen coming to *London*, met her Sister *Elizabeth* with a thousand Horse, and *Tho-*

mas of *Norfolk*, *Edward Contener*, *Stephen Gardner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Sommerſet* Wife, which ſhe received into grace, giving them her hand to kiſſe. Then entring upon the Church affairs, ſhe aboliſhed thoſe Biſhops and Ceremonies that *Edward* had confirmed, ſetting up others in their room (the people were not a little enraged at it) and then ſhe puniſhed ſeverely all thoſe that were enemies to the Church of *Rome*.

In the interim the Duke of *Northumberland* the Earls of *Northampton* and *Warwick*, are Endited of high Treason, ſhe ſpared *Northampton*, but *Northumberland* was beheaded, abjuring the Religion he profeſſed before in hope of pardon. His Body was buried by the Duke of *Summerſet* his Capitall enemy, between *Anne* of *Boloyne*, and *Katharine*, who alſo ſuffered the ſame death. The reſt perſiſted and did not renounce the Faith they had profeſſed.

Joan afterwards with her husband *Dudley Ambroſe* and *Henry*, ſonnes to *Northumberland* was condemned to loſe her Head, but ſhe was reprieved for a time.

Then the Marriage was contracted between the Queen, and *Philip* Sonne to *Charles* the fifth, who was afterwards King of *Spain*, which matter was very ill liked by ſome, who did foreſee from hence a dangerous conſequence to the Kingdome of *England*: Amongſt whom was *Thomas Wiat*, who took up Arms to rebell by the advice of *Suffolke*, Father to *Joan Grey*, drawing ſome of the Nobility to ſide with him. Alſo *Bret* who was ſent againſt him with five thou-

thousand men, revolted to him, by which success he grew more bold, and marched toward London, and put the Citizens into great fear, so that the Lawyers pleaded in their Armour.

In the mean while the Earl of *Suffolk* had an Army raised in the County of *Warwick*, but the Earl of *Huntington* was sent out against him, who terrified the feeble Duke, that he was forced to flie in haste, and to shelter himself in Woods and by places. At last he was discovered by his Host, and sent with a strong guard to *London*, and cast into prison. *Wiat* in the mean time coming to *London*, was shut out of the City, but he passed over the *Thames* at *Kingston*, and provided to offer violence to the Citizens. After some slight skirmishing with the Queens Forces, he was overborn by the power of his Enemy, and when he had yeilded, he was sent to prison, his Souldiers being scattered or taken. The Queen being enraged with that boldnesse of the Subjects, began seriously to consider how to punish the guilty; *Gilford* Husband to *Joan* was first beheaded, then *Joan* her self, within the Walls of the Tower of *London*, vvith a wonderfull Courage, Piety and Constancy, had her Head chopt off. She was a Princessse for her Learning and Wisdome, worthy of immortal praise. It is reported also that *Morgan*, who had given sentence of death against *Joan*, fell into madnesse shortly after her Death, and died mad, alwayes crying out, *That they should take Joan Grey away from him.* Then

Suffolk was beheaded, and the same day with the cause of all these mischiefs (for *Joan* had been pardoned, had not he with a furious Tumult enraged the Queen.) Those that followed him, some were punished in other places, and at severall times, among vvhom was *Thomas Grey*, and some were pardoned. Also *Elizabeth* vvas cast into Prison by the malice of *Gardner* Bishop of *Winchester*. Without doubt her Life was at stake, had she not wisely answered Questions propounded to her concerning her Faith; They did severely at that time punish all those that were Enemies to the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, amongst whom vvas *Cranmer* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, *Nicholas Ridley* Bishop of *London*, and *Hugh Latimer* Bishop of *Worcester*, these refusing to abjure their Faith, were burnt to ashes.

The Queens Marriage with *Philip* was now solemnized, and Cardinal *Pool* being sent from the Pope, all the Errours of the *English* are purged, as it were, and all confessing their sinnes are received under the Popes Tutition.

The same was at this time, that the Queen was with Childe, she was so glad of it, that she commanded to let loose many who were prisoners in the Tower; Amongst which were the sons of the Duke of *Northumberland*, who were before condemned to lose their Heads. But all this hope vanished, when the Queens Conception proved to be but a Tympany.

That there might not lack Examples of Piety,

the Queen restored to the Church all the Goods she possessed belonging to the Church, and when she was told, That by so great bounty the Crown-Lands would be much wasted : She answered piously and prudently, That she preferred her souls health before all the worlds good.

Philip in the *interim* went to *Brussels* to his Father *Charles*, and obtain'd from him the Kingdom of *Spain*, and his other Dominions before his Death, then he returned for *England*; Then again he went to *Callis*, to wage Warre with the *Frenchman*, and he staid upon that business above eighteen Moneths, the *English* murmuring, and the Queen lamenting for his absence.

Thomas Stafford at that time was instigated by the *French* to make Warre against the Queen, and landing in *England* with an Army, he wan the Castle of *York*, but he was soon conquer'd, and taken by the Earl of *Westmerland*, he was then beheaded at *London*, and his followers were hanged.

The Queen, though it were against the Articles agreed upon, put her finger in to assist her Husband, and sent an Army, under the Command of *Pembroke*, to assist him to beleaguer *St. Quintins*. The *French* attempting to relieve the place with victuals, were forced to fight, and they were beaten, and the chief of their Nobility were taken, amongst whom were the Dukes *Momorancy*, *Mompensier* and *Longevill*. *John Borbon* Duke of *Anjou* was killed, whereupon the City yeelded. This Victory was imputed chiefly to the *English*, but

it was recompensed with a greater loss, for *Cal-
lis* having more Forces drawn out of it, then
could be spared, was assaulted by the Duke of
Guise, vvho would not let such an opportunity
slip, and being repulsed, he came valiantly on
again, so long, untill it was forced to yeeld,
after this City had been in the hands of the
English two hundred years; *Guyna* followed
this, though it were gallantly maintain'd by the
besieged, and so the *English* were thrust forth
of all *France*. The Queen was vvonderfull
grieved for the loss of *Calles*, she sent a great
Fleet, and burnt some Villages, but had small
comfort for her great loss. Peace then was con-
firmed between both Crowns, but *Mary*
sought not for it, who took such grieve of mind
for the loss of *Calles*, and was so weak of body
by reason of her Dropsie, that she ended her
dayes, in the year of our Lord, 1558. the fifth
year of her Raigh, and the three and fortieth
year of her Life.

ELIZABETH, *Queen of England*
France and Ireland.



Elizabetha D. G. Regina.
Ang. Franc. et Hib.

Anno 1508.

ELIZABETH Daughter to Henry the Eighth by Anne of Bullen, succeeded her Sister Mary, being raised to the Throne from the Prison; By her Coronation the Papal Authority fell again the second time. All the Ceremonies Mary had brought in, she abolished,

and reformed all according to the Rule of her Brother *Edward*.

Being she was of a flourishing age, and had a most flourishing Kingdome, it could not be but she should be sought unto by many Lovers that were at emulation for her. For at once *Maximilian* the Emperour, the Kings of *Spain* and *Sweden*, the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and the Duke of *Angiers*, sent to wooe her, but they were all put by; First, because the Queen would not marry, for at her Inauguration, the Condition was, That she should marry no stranger; whereby there was hopes left to the Natives for so great a Match.

The *French* and *Scotch* they hoped to prevail much by reason of her tender years, being also she was a woman, whereupon they invade and spoil the *English* Frontiers, for *Mary Stuart* Daughter of *James* the fifth, had married to *Francis* the second, King of *France*, and the *French* King pleaded his Right thereupon to the Crown of *England*, because his Wife was allied to *Henry* the seventh, and *Elizabeth* was born by a second venter; *Henry* the eighth his first Wife being alive, and so was accounted as a bastard by her Enemies. But *Elizabeth* to win the Love of her Neighbours, lent help to the Subjects of *Scotland*, who by the malice of the *Guisians* were extreemly afflicted, and the business was drawn to this head, that Peace was ratified between *Elizabeth*, the *Scotch*, and the *French*, and all the *Roman* Catholicks that nested in *Scotland* were commanded to be gone, and the *English* Colours that the *Frenchman* had taken up wrongfully, were wrested from him.

Mary

he Mary when *Francis* was dead, returned for *Scot-*
land, and made a firm Agreement with *Eliza-*
beth, untill such time as Envy and Ambition
growing up, the Agreement was violated by
the ruine of one of them, and their Sister-like
Concord was dissolved. For *Mary* her second
Husband she was married to, was *Henry Darley*,
Kinsman to the *Stuarts*, and one that was the
most beautifull amongst Princes, who being
afterwards slain, as 'tis supposed, by Feminine
fraud, she fell into the hatred of all her Subjects,
and when after that in spite of the Nobility she
made *Bothwell* partaker of her bed, and for his
cause made Warre upon her Subjects, she fell
into all misery, and being captivated, she was
kept so long time, but at length she made her
escape, and fled into *England* to *Elizabeth*, who
received this miserable woman in her Arms.
She was at first liberally entertained, but after,
when she began to move Dissention in *England*,
where she was entertained, being a most bit-
ter enemy to those of the Reformed Religion,
she was kept more narrowly. For eighteen
years she was held in prison, sometimes with
more, sometimes less liberty, untill such time
as she grew fierce by reason of her Captivity,
and to riot in hopes of the Kingdom, laying
snares for the Queens Life, for that cause, at the
request of the severall Orders of *England*, she
was beheaded. Also the Duke of *Suffolk*, who
had secretly gone about to obtain *Mary* for his
Wife, was put to the same death before her.
Elizabeth in the mean while sent assistance to
those of the reformed Religion in *France* that
were in trouble, and for a pledge the strongest
City

City in *France*, *Haver de Grace*, was delivered up to her ; but when she refused to quit it again the *French* King laid siege to it, and wan it from her.

At that time a sharp Dissention sprang up between *Philip* the second, and the *Low-Countries*, which grew to a Warre; and *Elizabeth* led by the affinity of the Religion, and the nearness of those Countreys, assisted the United Provinces with Men and Money. For *Leicest* was sent with Forces into *Holland*, but when he exceeded his Commission, and arrogated too much power to himself, and by fraud attempted to make himself Master of the principal Towns he lost the States good-will, and returned without honour into *England*. The Queen for this assistance was hated by the *Spaniard*, who had privately before laid snares for her life, but now he breaks forth into open Warre. For he raised a mighty Fleet both in *Spain*, and in the *Low-Countries*, it being the best Navy for provision of Men and Munition that ever the Ocean bare, and carried the presumptuous Title of *Invincible*, it consisted of one hundred and thirty Ships, in which were nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety Souldiers, eight thousand three and fifty Marriners, two thousand and eighty Gally-slaves; two thousand six hundred and thirty great Ordinance; and the 19 of *July* 1588, they came within sight of *England* and was in hopes to devour it. But by the valour of the *English* and the *Dutch*, the Fleet was partly hindred, partly worsted, but especially by a Tempest that rose against it, the *Spaniard* was disappointed of his hopes. From that

at time they break forth on both sides into
fiery Warre, especially by Sea, and in the
West-Indies and Portugall, the English did
chief to the Spaniard, and received the

The Queen, when these Clouds of a Tempest
hand were dispersed, caused a publick Thankf-
giving to be made unto God, who had delive-
red her, and in Triumphant manner she rid
through London.

She was not for all this free from Troubles,
but by the Queens Wisdom and masculine Va-
lour, they were even strangled in the Birth;
and England was made the receptacle of perse-
cuted and afflicted men, who fled by companies
out of France and Holland by reason of the Wars
there.

In the mean while Sir Francis Drake was
sent toward Hispaniola, who made the Spaniard
work enough in those parts, taking Cape Verde,
and Hispaniola, and he skirmished in di-
vers small fights, with the Spanish Forces. But
when there was no occasion for a fight on the
continent, he returned home with the spoil and
honour. The next year also, the said Sir Fran-
cis Drake, burnt and took six and thirty Spa-
nish Ships laden with great riches that lay in
the Haven at Callis, and brought them for Eng-
land.

With the same successe almost the Earle of
Essex, with a vast Fleet of English and Dutch,
cast the Coasts of Spain, and landing his
men wan Cades, and plundering the City, and
burning thirty Ships that rode in the Harbour,
came back for England laden with the spoil.

After

After that the *English* Fleet, watching the *Spanish* Navy that came fraught with rich Merchandize that came from the *West-Indies*, was disappointed by their flying into the *Ile Terceira*.

France being involv'd in troubles, the Queen was pleased to assist the King of *France* with men and money.

The King of *France* having reduced his Subjects to their Obedience, endeavours to mediate a Peace betwixt the *Spaniards* and the Queen; the Queen to satisfy the *French* Kings desire sent an Embassadour into *France* to consult about it; But the States of *Holland* sent Embassadours to Queen *Elizabeth* to dehort her from the Peace.

In the year 1598, *Philip* King of *Spain* died in the seventieth year of his age: he aimed at great matters, but was unfortunate in most of them, whereupon it came to passe, that the three Keys of the *Spanish* Empire (which his Father so called, and willed him above all things to keep diligently) to wit, 1. *Gulet* in *Africa*, *Flushing* in *Holland*, and *Cadez* in *Spain* were neglected; The first taken in by the *Turks*, the second by the Confederates of the *United Provinces*, the third much impaired in its strength, and impoverished by the *English*, which his Father fore-seeing in his life-time admonished to make Peace with the *English* and the *United Provinces*.

Arno 1599. died that Reverend and a famous Divine Mr *Richard Hooker*, a man moderate, temperate, meek and vertuous, even to the best imitation, and left behind him a living

ing monument of his reall worth, his Book intituled, *Ecclesiasticall Policy*.

Then Peace was confirmed between the *Spaniard* and the *French*, but the *English*, and the *United Provinces* refused to be comprehended in it, because they held it disadvantageous to their *Businesse*. But making a Covenant, with *joynt Forces* they invade *Spain*. The *Spaniard* rurs up the *Earl of Tyrone*, who made a great rebellion in *Ireland*. *Essex* was sent thither to subdue the Rebels, and to make them conformable, but he scurvily neglected an opportunity of conquering the Enemy, and beyond his Commission treats with the Rebels concerning peace. He was therefore called home, and commanded to answer for his fault, by his submission he found the Queens favour. Afterward prompted on, either by shame, or his ambition of the Kingdom, he raised an Army, and entred *London*, and when he purposed to have forced the Queen, his Forces ran away from him, and he was taken prisoner, accused of High-Treason, and lost his Head for it.

Charles Blunt was sent in his place, who in divers fights wonderfully subdued the Forces of the Rebels, though the *Spaniard* had sent many supplies to relieve them; In a set-Battel he overthrew *Tyrone*, and the *Auxiliary Spaniards*, and then made Conditions, driving them out of *Ireland*. *Tyrone* afterwards when he had tried all wayes, submitted, and humbly intreated the Queens Pardon. In the mean time *Richard Leviſon* and *William Monſon*, with eight great ships, and some small ones, went and spoiled the *Spaniſh Coaſts*, and meeting the *Spaniards Fleet*

Fleet coming from *America* with abundance of wealth, he set upon them, but was too weak for them, for he was disappointed. After that he mastered a very great rich Ship riding at Anchor in *Portugal*, and burning some lesser Ships he returned for *England* with her.

At that time the Seminaries of the Church in *Rome*, and chiefly the Jesuites were banished out of *England*, because they caused troubles, and could not live quietly.

At last the Queen being feeble with age and a hot disease, she died in the year 1602. and was buried at *Westminster*. She departed a very good Christian, having named King *James* of *Scotland* Sonne to *Mary Stuart* to be her Successour when she had reigned forty four years and four moneths. A Queen that was most endowed with all the Benefits of Nature, a comely Person, for her Body, but more comely in her Soul, she was an excellent Scholar, to be commended for her Goodnesse and Justice; She was a Mother to her Subjects, and a Subject to the Laws.

JAMES, King of Great-Brittany,
France and Ireland.



*Jacobus. D. G. Rex.
Ang. Sco. Fran. et Hib.*

Anno 1602.

The loss that *England* sustained by the death
of *Elizabeth*, was abundantly recompen-
sed by her Successour King *James*, and the union
of the two Kingdoms *England* and *Scotland*.
He was inferiour to her, neither for Religion,
or any thing else, and by new rejoycings he
extin-

extinguished that grief the Subjects had conceived. He was a King the more happy, because he obtain'd a Kingdom by lawfull succession that was no wayes embroyled with Warres and Tumults, but settled in exceeding great Peace. But as in the calmest weather oftentimes clouds rise suddenly, and it falls to thundering and lightning, so the affairs of *Brittany*, though most peaceably, were endangered by the malice and conspiracy of some. The Ring-leaders were *Henry Cobham* and *George* his Brother, *Thomas Gray* of *Wiltshire*, *Walter Raleigh*, and others. Their purpose was to kill the King but newly crowned, to change Religion, to raise Tumults to let in *Forrainers*: A terrible design. But this flame vanished into smoke, the principals being either put to death, or condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or having their pardon granted to them. But least Peace should be disturbed by new Warres, he made Peace with the King of *Spain*, who was a sworn Enemy to the *English* Nation, it was solemnly confirmed on both sides.

Though Peace were settled abroad, yet there was occasion for new Troubles at home; for when the King had called a Parliament, a very horrible Conspiracy was detected, the chief Author of it was one *Catesby* a *Roman Catholic*; He having hamper'd some other men in the same business, endeavoured at one stroke to root out all the *English* Nation. as it were by Lightning from Heaven. For hiring a Cellar under the Parliament-House, he laid in a vast deal of Gun-powder, which he purposed to set fire to, and so to blow up at once all the Parliament.

ment-House, together with the King, the Prince, and all the Nobility; but the matter was discovered by the importunate care of the Conspirators, who gave warning of the danger to the Lord Mounteagle, Sonne to the Lord Morlay, a Member of the Parliament, and one that they loved very well. In this Vault there were found terrible Instruments of this damned wickedness, that a man would wonder at, which were presently taken away. Then the Conspirators were executed, *Catesby* with his companions, *John* and *Christopher Wright*, and *Thomas Pierce* flying to his Arms was killed with a shot, others were taken and executed: Amongst whom was *Everard Digby*, who was unwillingly drawn into this Conspiracy, for otherwise he was a man of excellent parts. And thus that hainous wickedness that had troubled the Devils themselves, was purged away.

In *Northampton* and *Warwickshire* new tumults arose, first by *Fines*, then by *John Reignold*, that led them, but this faction was soon allayed, and the Authors were punished.

In the mean time *Frederick* Count Elector Palatine, came to *London* to marry *Elizabeth* King *James* his Daughter. The Marriage was solemnized with wonderfull pomp; but all these joyes were overshadowed with clouds of sorrow, for on the sixth day of *November* 1612, Prince *Henry* departed this life. Various reports were spread abroad by the vulgar, as if indirect means had been used, but his Physicians gave it under their hands, that he died of a violent, malignant Feaver. *Charles* the

P

Kings

Kings second Son succeeds him in the Principality of *Wales*.

About this time that Gallant and Noble Spirit Sir *Water Rawleigh*, after fourteen years imprisonment, made addresses to the King to get leave to visit the New-found-World *America*, to which he gave him liberty and Commission under the great Seal to set forth Ships and Men for that Service; his Reputation and Merit caused many Gentlemen of quality to venture their Estates and Persons on the Design: Many considerable adventures were performed, though with great difficulty, but more especially that of the taking and burning of *St. Thomas*. Information being sent to *Gondimer* who was Embassadour here in *England*, never rested assaulting the King with importunity for reparation. *Rawleigh* no sooner comes ashore at *Plimouth*, but he had secret information, and did endeavour to get from thence in a Bark for *Rochell*, but being apprehended by Sir *Lewis Stuckley*, he is brought to *London*, and committed to the Tower. *Gondimer* that looked upon him as a man that had not only high abilities, but animosity to do his Master mischief being one of those scourges that *Queen Elizabeth* had made use of to afflict the *Spaniards*. Having now gotten him in the Trap he laid his Baits about the King: In *October* he was brought to the Kings Bench-barre at *Westminster*, before the Lord Chief-Justice, where the Records of his arraignment at *Winchester* were opened, and he demanded why the judgement should not be put in execution: *Rawleigh* replied, that Judgement was void by the Kings Com-

Commission for his late expedition; The Lord Chief-Justice replied, the opinion of the Court was to the contrary: He required time to prepare for death, but it was answered, the appointed time was the next-morning. Accordingly on the morrow he lost his Head on a scaffold in the Palace-yard.

The Earl of *Buckingham*, as great in Title as favour, was now grown a Marquesse, and lying in the Kings bosom, every man paid tribute to his smile; *Worcester* and *Nottingham* are taken off, for him to be Master of the Horse, and Admirall of *England*.

Queen *Anne* about that time fell sick and died. She was a Queen to be had in everlasting memory for her Noble vertues. The King also fell sicke, but by Gods assistance he recovered.

The Palsegrave in the mean time, who had married *Elizabeth*, by the prompting forward of some of the *German* Princes, was chosen King of *Bohemia*. The Emperour was wonderfully enraged at this Election, and proclaimed Warre against him, driving him first out of *Bohemia*, and afterwards out of all *Germany*, who in *Holland*, the common refuge for all wretched people, found a bountifull and safe entertainment. But *James*, that he might help his sonne in Law, made a motion for a Marriage of his Son *Charles*, and the *Spaniards* Daughter.

Charles is sent into *Spain* through *France* by Land, where he saw upon his journey, *Mary* Daughter to *Henry* the fourth. He was received in *Spain*, in outward appearance, mag-

nificantly, but a dissention arising between the Duke of *Buckingham* and Count *Olivar*, the principall Don of the *Spanish* Court, the Treaty for the Marriage was drawn out length, but *Charles* being impatient of delay was called home again by his Father, and arrived safe in *England*, and afterwards he married *Mary*, whom he had affectionately beheld in *France*.

What remains to be spoken of King *James* is either scarce worth recording, or not so consonant to the truth. He died at last of a disease of the Spleen, though there were false reports spread abroad that he was poysoned, when he had reigned twenty two years, and was fifty nine years of age, in the year 1625. He was true *Platonick* Prince, a Husband worthy of his Wife, an honest Father to his Children, a good King to his Subjects, because he was a Prince he was the Most Learned, and he was the Best Prince by reason of his Learning.

When this King reigned, the *English* Plantations were settled in the *Indies*, as in *Virginia* which Country Sir *Walter Rawleigh* first discovered, and in the *Barmudoes*, whither an infinite multitude of Inhabitants presently resorted building publick and private houses, and made a Common-wealth. The same was done by others in *New-England*, to the great comfort of such as were distressed and fled thither.

CHARLES the First, King of Great-Brittany, France and Ireland.



*Carolus D. G. Rex Ang:
Sco: Fran: et Hib:*

Anno 1625.

CHARLES the first succeeded his Father, being twenty five yeares of age. The first design he had was to marry *Henrietta Mary*, Daughter to *Henry* the fourth King of *France*, as he purposed before, who landed in *England* the 22 day of *April*, and was received magnificently.

Then a Navy was prepared against the *Spaniard*, (for all friendship was grown stale between these two Kings, by reason of the breach of the Marriage, and the business of the *Palatinate*) he joyned with the Ships of *Holland* and sent away toward *Spain*, and first assaulting *Cades* and not prevailing, they set up sail to Sea, and spoyling all the *Spanish* Vessels they met, they return for *England*.

Now a Covenant was made between the *English* and the United Provinces, and they resolved with joynt Forces to tire out the *Spaniard*, but *Charles*, whose Exchequer was emptied by reason of his great Expence of his *Spanish* Voyage, and setting forth of his Navy, was forced to call a Parliament, but *Buckingham* the Kings chief Minister of State, and most dear unto him, had yet given no answer to his Charge, whereupon they denied to supply the King with Subsidies, wherefore he was forced to finde out some other wayes to raise moneys, wherewith he provided a mighty Fleet once more, wherewith, assisted by the *Flemish* Ships, he spoyled all the *Spanish* Ships they met, either coming from *Spain*, or sailing thither, and did wonderfully annoy the very *Spanish* Coasts; but when the *French* were not spared, a stop was made in *France* of some *English* Vessels, and the Merchants Goods were Confiscate. The Ministers of the Church of *Rome* had heightned the indignation, those that came into *England* with the Queen, and these did what they could privately to trouble the *English* affairs. They were commanded to leave the Land, but they were sent away with good

good gifts and rewards. The *French* offended at this as an injury, sent Monsieur *Bassompeir* Extraordinary Embassadour into *England*, who prevailed so farre that some vvere re-
call'd.

The *French* were not satisfied with this, but forbid all Commerce with the *English* Subjects, and *Charles* did the like. Envy increasing, *Lewis* oppressed the *Rochellers*; *Charles* sent relief to the besieged, though he prevailed but little, some mens hearts flagging, vwho returned for *England*, and for their sluggishness, they were cast into prison. But chiefly sharp complaints were charged by the Parliament against *Buckingham*, who was the Commander of this Expedition: That he had delivered some Sea Towns to the Custody of some Souldiers that received no pay from the *English*, and had made strangers Commanders of them in Chief. That to the great detriment and hazard of the Kingdom, he had brought German Souldiers into *England*. That by his perswasion one Parliament was called after another and nothing done. That he had put many worthy Noble men from their places undeservedly, and put men less deserving into their places. That Warlike Expeditions undertaken imprudently had alwayes an ill end, as was fresh in memory by the *Rochell* business. That Merchandise failed by this means. That he had turned another way such preparations as were made for Warre, and had destroyed a multitude of Shipping by his ill managing of business, &c.

Charles to stop all farther proceedings against *Buckingham*, presently dissolved the Parliament,

ment, and being overcome with the continual prayers of the besieged, he raised new Forces to send to assist the *Rochellers*, under the command of the Duke of *Buckingham*, but when he was ready to Embarque himself, he was stabbed with a knife by *Felton* an *English* man (who by this act did sacrifice himself for his Country) but he was taken when he had done it, and was hanged for his pains.

Then a new Parliament was summoned; the King complained that Tunnage was denied him; the answer was made that such supplies were never granted to the Kings but upon urgent necessity, and therefore it were better that he should look to prevent the wrongs that were everywhere crept in; whereupon the Parliament was once more Dissolved.

Then there was a *supersedeas* to all business for if any man did not pay that Custom, he incurred the Kings displeasure, and if any did pay, then he incurred the displeasure of the Parliament, and hereupon grew cause enough for following mischiefs. The King offended at the malepartness of the Parliament, cast Sir *John Eliot* and some other Members of Parliament into prison, and appointed Judges to take cognizance of their Fact, they supposing themselves chosen besides the Custom, deferred to meddle with the business, being doubtfull what to do, the King pressed them on one hand, and the people on the other. The Kings Officers sent Messengers to the Merchants, whom they call usually Adventurers, exhorting them that they would set their Merchandise to sale, as they were wont, saying the King would take care

care of all, only let them pay their Custom; which thing they refused to do, without consent of Parliament.

The other Merchants did the same, for it was fresh in their memories, that about an hundred years before, the Merchants had a penalty set upon them, who paid their Custom, the Parliament being against it, in memoriall whereof; that posterity might not plead ignorance, a Chappel was built, which at this day is called *Alderman-Bury*; and a stranger Merchant, who paying the Custom, had set his Merchandise to sale, was excluded from all Commerce. And for this reason there was cause given for both sides to be displeased. In the interim Peace was ratified with *France*, and the Queen was brought a Bed of her first-born *Charles*. The *Spaniard* also was hampered with divers Warres, and want of moneys, and therefore he thought it better to make Peace vwith *Charles*, than to be brought to a finall desperation, yet the King and his Subjects were never the better agreed.

New and greater causes of dissention arose: The King had taken care that the Book of Common-Prayer should be re-printed, that such as had not the same gift of minde, might have something for their imitation, and by a set form should be stirred up to more attentiveness. This form was read in Churches and Houses at that time through all *England*. But the *Scotch*, a scrupulous people in their opinion, vvho are more afraid of the name of yielding, than resisting, and would sooner offend against Religion, than the Ceremonies of it, did

did publickly refuse it, but they especially who held forth affected purity, were called Puritans.

Charles to regulate the obstinate, presently musters an Army to invade *Scotland*. *James Hamilton* was the cause of it, vvhho was sent into *Scotland* to allay the peoples mindes before it should come to a Warre, but he dealt deceitfully, for having a desire to the Crowne of *Scotland*, he endeavoured to raise dissensions; and hoped to fish best in troubled waters. The *Scotch* on the other part, that they might not idly wait for their own destruction, meet the King with their Forces but their Banners and Ensignes were not displayed, and in token of humility they laid their Arms down before him on the ground. But when both Armies stood now ready, the *English*, that they might not strive with their Brethren, refused to fight, wherefore he was forced to make Peace with the *Scots* upon no good conditions, which being ratified, he came back to *London*.

He was scarce returned, but some factious fellows, and such as by troubles and Warre hoped to make their own advantage, speak against the Kings sluggishness, and stirred him up; who was already prone enough to make a new Warre against the *Scots*; whereupon he goes once more with an Army into *Scotland*, and by the same contumacy of his Souldiers, as before, he was frustrate of his intentions.

The *Scotch* also made a nearer agreement amongst themselves against the King, which they called their [Covenant.] The King there-

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fore when he was distressed for want, calls a Parliament, and asks Subsidies of them, but it was in vain, wherefore he was forced to fly to other Artifices. The Queen that was pressed with the same care the King was, dealt with the Earl *Charles Rosset*, and with other Ministers of the *Barbarines*, *Pausanius* and *Cane-deal*, to procure a supply out of the Popes Treasury (yet it is supposed that the King knew nothing of it) promising if she prevailed, that the Catholicks in *Ireland* should have greater liberty in their Religion. But *Rosset* denied that any such assistance could be granted to any, unless to a Catholick Prince (as they term it) but if the King would abjure the reformed Religion, and cleave to the Church of *Rome*, he promised all assistance; but he hating such a sacrifice, nothing was done.

Rosset for this business was in great danger; for the *English*, who after they had renounced the *Roman* Religion, hated his name more than the Plague, or death it self, when they saw that his followers had more freedom, and were not ignorant of *Rosset*, who was the Author of it, they make a tumultuous head against him, that they might tear in pieces this hurtfull instrument of so hatefull superstition; but he hardly escaping in disguised apparell, hid himself amongst the friends of the Queen-Mother, *Mary de Medicis*, who at that time was in *England*, and afterwards he escaped all danger, by the assistance of *John Justinian* the *Venetian* Embassadour, and Embarking himself he sailed into *Flanders*; but when he came to *Rome*, Pope *Urban* the eighth re-

rewarded his good service with a Cardinal Cap.

The *Irish* in the *interim* were broke forth into a new Rebellion, and the Parliament used all means to finde a remedy for such a mischief. And the King being not at quiet, caused the Liturgy to be new printed, which he imposed upon all the Churches in *England* and forbad all Ceremonies to be used otherwise than they were in Queen *Elizabeth*'s dayes. In the mean while, that no new cause of divisions might be wanting, seven *Romish* Priests are cast into prison, and are condemned by the Parliament to suffer death; but the *French* Embassadour pitied their miserable condition, and sued to the King for their pardon; the King answered he could grant nothing in that businesse, without consent from his Parliament. Then it was motioned to the Parliament, who presently yeilded to it. The King when he knew this, thought by an importunate anticipation to gain the thanks of that businesse to himselfe, and of his own accord commands the Priests to be freed from the prison. The Parliament was angry at the Kings over-forwardnesse, and changed their former decree of freedome into a sentence of condemnation. The King he began to urge their discharge, and to stand upon it, resolving never to leave the businesse, untill the Parliament were met in a full number, and should give their finall determination. They of their own accord cause one or two of these Monks to be put to death. It is wonderfull how great good-will of the people they procured to themselves by this deed,

deed, especially when by their publick writings they began to infringe the Kings Authority, using such sweet words to the people, that might win their good liking of it. The King in the House of Peers complains of the insolence of the Lower House, and by a sharpe Speech inveighed against their stubbornnesse, saying, that he neither could or would wink at so great affronts. Others again complain against the Kings too great Power, and desire remedies.

The King in the mean time strove to put out some from their places of publick employment, and to put in others; amongst the rest, he put out *Mountjoy* from his Lieutenants place of the Tower, and put in another that stood fast to his part. The Lower House interprets this businesse, as if the King strove to draw all the power of Government to himselfe, and accused this new Lieutenant before the Upper House, for a factious person, and who was before condemned by the Judges to dye, and therefore a man unfit for so weighty an imployment. They added farther, that this matter could not be without danger, for he having the command of the Tower might destroy all the City of London. The Upper House answered, *That unlesse they would put their sickle into another mans Corne, it were wickednesse in them to hinder the King in that matter, for it was an ancient, and received prerogative of the Kings, openly refusing their consent.*

Nor was it long ere a multitude of Servants (which they call Apprentices) and a rabble of other people, came to the Hall door, crying
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out and thundering, that unlesse they would remove out of that place the Lievtenant of the Tower, who was a Papist, a factious, a wicked, and unworthy man, they would turne all upside down; and they prevailed by this meanes so farre, that both the King and the Lords were forced to consent.

Nor was this furious multitude of the people content with this, but they made a fresh onset to abolish the Government of Bishops, and would have them all to be forewarned the Parliament House, for that they were addicted (as they pretended) to the Church of *Rome*, and to force them to it, they run like furies into *Westminster* Abby, that was venerable for it's Antiquity, and they fall in their rage upon the Garments, Organs, Sepulchres, and spoil all that was either comely for its Ancientnesse, precious for cost, or to be valued for curious Workmanship; they hardly spared the Bones and Ashes of the dead, their impure purity had hurried them so farre. Then they run to the Kings Court, crying, urging and thundring out the same things. The King bad them all go about their business, threatening them with severe punishment that refused, and least the next day they should terrifie him with greater multitudes, he fortified himself with a stronger Guard. The Parliament either fearing themselves (or because they would not be inferiour to the King) require a strong Guard of Souldiers to defend them, the Earl of *Essex* might be the Captain of it. The King neither granted nor denied it. Then they attempted a new business, and that was not usual, appoint-

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ing an extraordinary Assembly in the City, that should manage all weighty and great occurrences, and this they did, without the Kings leave or knowledge. And to weaken his Majesty the more, or rather to satisfy the insolence of the people, they cast twelve Bishops into prison, because they went about to maintain their privilege by the publick Charter. That business much troubled the King, and all those that loved the publick quiet above all things, but they that hoped to finde some good for themselves out of these tossings and tumults, did laugh in their sleeves, fomenting the troubles, and turning every stone, untill such time as the Earl of Bristol, and his sonne were involved in the same danger (*Strafford* the year before lost his Head to satisfy the people, who was a man of a commendable and most approved understanding) *William Laud* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Primate of *England* followed him. But now they touched his bowels, for they began to accuse the Queens Majesty, as if she had privately caused the troubles in *Ireland*, and had secretly moved that people (that are of themselves inconstant enough) to rebell. The King moved with this, accused five of the Lower House, and one of the Upper House of High Treason. Their Names were, the Lord Viscount *Mandevill*, Master *Pym*, Mr *Hambden*, Sir *Arthur Haselrig*, Mr *Holles*, and Mr *Strowd*, clearly demonstrating that they were the men, that had given occasion for these Tumults and Dissentions.

The Articles of their accusation were these :

That they endeavoured to overthrow the Fundamental Laws, and the Kings Authority.

That

That they strove to alienate the hearts of the Subjects from him.

That by the same Artifice they had solicited the Kings Souldiers to revolt.

That they had procured strangers to help them to possesse the Kingdom.

That they attempted to cast down the Parliament, and the Priviledges of it.

That they contrived to bring both Houses to themselves, and to their Opinions, and therefore they caused that concourse and commotion of the People.

Lastly, That they had blown up this fire of War against his Majesty.

These Articles being read to the Lower-House the King required that some should be sent to seize presently on their Writings, but some were sent to the King to dissuade him from it, and in the name of the Parliament, they would be Surety for the fidelity of the Members accused. But the King answered, That he required Obedience from his Subjects without enquiring into his Reasons. Others again urged, That the King by this Act had overthrown the Priviledges of Parliament, and noted this Accusation to be a famous Libell.

The King was resolved to oppose Force against Force, he requires assistance from the Souldiery, and hasteneth to the Hall with five hundred armed men after him, and commanding them all to wait at the door, he only entered into the House with an angry Countenance, and when he saw none of those that were accused, he seriously relates his good Intentions to the Parliament, and to the Laws and Priviledges thereof, requiring

that those Members he accused might be delivered up to him ; and so he went back to his Palace the same way as he came, and sent a Herald once more to finde out those he had charged. Then he goes again himself to the House, where the rest of the Members sate, and did renew his discourse, whereby he expressed his good Inclination, and laboured to remove the envy from himself, that lay upon him, saying, That he would change nothing, nor do otherwise than what was done in Queen *Elizabeths* dayes ; Then he went to Dinner to one of the Sheriffs houses, and was in some danger by reason of the enraged multitude. But the Lower-House taking Counsell with the Upper, resolved by all means to revenge this rigour of the King that he had used against their Priviledges, they presently put the City in Arms, caused them to shut up their Shops, and the sitting was adjourned for five dayes. Also the Parliament forbad the Citizens, that no man should help the King to finde out, those that were accused, rendring the King as hateful to the People as they could, and shaking his Authority. The King, when he might have made use of this Division between the two Houses to overthrow the attempts of the People, breaks forth into violent anger, sets a Guard upon the Tower of *London*, and once more declares the accused to be guilty of High Treason, forbidding all men either to conceal them, or to convey them away, promising their Estates to any that should discover them, either alive or dead. But men were so farre from obeying the King, that the accused Members, guarded with a multitude of Citizens, took their places again

as before in Parliament; yet this was not sufficient, for the Parliament published through the City, That the King intended to ruine the Citizens, That his Forces were now ready to do it which did not a little exasperate the minde of the Citizens: But the Aldermen of the City took a better course, and humbly certified the King That the Commonalty were too much incensed already, and therefore he should let passe bitter counsell, and finde out some way to compose the matter. The King answered them with the greatest moderation, greatly complaining that his Authority was violated.

But the Parliament, when they had brought the businesse so farre, thought not fit to give it over, but on the 16 day of *January*, in the year 1642, raised a vast multitude of Citizens, and others, as it was pretended, to defend the Houses, that they might assemble freely, and Letters were forthwith sent to other neighbouring Counties, whereby they were commanded to draw up in Arms all the Forces they could, under colour to defend the Laws and Liberties. Upon this occasion there came together a mighty Army, so that at least 20000 were ready at a beck.

The King having timely notice of it, leaving the City, makes haste to *Hampton Court*, commanding his Counsellours to follow him, especially the Earls of *Essex* and *Holland*, but they refused, wherefore the King with a small company, took his journey like one that fled, so that for haste, being he had no Purveyors, to provide room for him sufficiently, He, his Wife and Children the first night, were constrained to tumble all in one Bed.

He being now escaped from out of their hands, by Proclamations endeavoured to maintain his own Cause before the whole world, that he wanted help.

It was otherwise with the Parliament, for all London now stood against the King, ready in arms. The Streets and cross-ways were stopp'd with Chains, and Barres, and Cannon mounted; Also the Parliaments Forces were augmented by an addition of foure thousand Horse Souldiers that came to them. The Boats and Barks were fitted for the Warre, and most of the Citizens servants and Apprentices, were at a call to join with the Parliament, and being armed, what with Clubs, what with Sticks, what with Swords, and other Weapons, they came and guarded the Parliament-House, as Halberd-men; And from that time the meeting was not at *Westminster*, as before, but in the City, that they might the better win the minds of the Citizens to themselves, and be nearer to their businesse. Though the King being asked his opinion thereof by *Essex*, did flatly deny it, wherefore they are resolved to set upon the Kings stubborn minde (as they said.) They commanded the Governours of Sea-Towns, not to obey the Kings Orders, unless they were confirmed by the Authority and Seal of the Parliament, at one blow almost cutting off all the Kings Authority. This might have been prevented, had he by good counsell taken possession of those Towns, and put in Souldiers to keep them for him.

The King, when he saw they provided Force, and that he was not safe at *Hampton Court*, rides presently to *Windsor*, thither came the French

Embassadour to him, who offered to be Umpire between the King and his Subjects, but when neither King nor Queen would give any great credit to his words, he did prevail but little. But now the King first saw that he was deceived of his hopes, when he imagined that *Wales* and *Yorkshire* were revolted from him, at the report of what was past, and for fear of them his Counsel was troubled.

But the Parliament (which the King in his straits was not ignorant of) thought fit to proceed, and did prescribe Conditions to the King, Namely, That the *English* should be governed the same way as the *Scotch* were, and so that they might call a Parliament as often as they pleased, and assign Offices to whom they thought fit, that the Bishops should be ejected out of the Parliament, whom they found more addicted to the Kings side, and many such like Propositions.

In the mean time, the Houses take into their Power the Towns of greatest concernment, amongst which *Hull* was one; The King had sent the Earl of *New-castle* thither before to demand it for himself, but the Townsmen, who had first received order from the Parliament, being doubtful what to do, were between hope and fear, but then being confirmed with a farther order from the Parliament, they excluded the King. Wherefore being defrauded of his hope, he resolves upon more milde counsels, and sent Letters to the two Houses, desiring them not to proceed so harshly, to leave off their violence, protesting his Innocence and sincere intention before God and man. But the

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Parliament little moved by these words, take care in the mean time for the business of *Ireland*, giving Licence to *Martin Tromp* the Admiral of *Holland* to search all *Dunkirk* Ships, even in the very *English* Havens. Also *Digby* and *Lunsford* that were addicted to the King, are accused of High Treason, the one was taken, the other escaped into *Holland*. Then they send Messengers to the King, and gave him thanks for his Letters, desiring his Majesty to returne to *London*. The King, though he were pleased with their gratitude, yet refused to come to the Parliament, least the people by their Insolence should again put him in danger. The Parliament was much displeased with this refusall of the King, because the traffique did not proceed well, and because they could not press their designs as they would. Whereupon the Lower House drew up an Humble Remonstrance, whereby they desired Power to bestow all places of Government both by Sea and Land, upon whom they thought fit, and to fortifie Towns with Ammunition and Provision necessary, as they pleased. And proceeding yet farther, They asked that the old Servants of the Queen, both *English* and *French*, and such as were her Priests might be banished, and the Bishops and Lords addicted to the Popish Religion, might be excluded from the Parliament-House. That a Synod of fifty Ministers might be called. That the Princes and Lords should be forbidden to go out of the Land, or to make any Covenant with forraign Princes or Commonwealths, without the Parliaments consent. Lastly, They desired that the King should take an Oath to hold no counsell with the Queen in Church or State affairs.

The Lords of the Upper House were not well pleased with these Propositions, for that the Kings Authority was palpably infringed by them. The Lower House was angry at that and fell to their former Artifice, and threatened to raise the people, and incite them against the Nobility, as Enemies to the Common-wealth and addicted to the Kings side. The Lords regarded not their threats, untill they saw the Commons uniting themselves by counsell from the Lower House, and (which is to be admired) they found the Commissioners of Scotland, to joyn with them against the profit of their own Countrey. At last they were terrified with these things, and fore-seeing greater dangers, they consent, though it were against their wills. Twenty chosen men therefore are sent to the King with these Conditions, which when the King beheld, he undertook to ask Counsell thereupon, and to deliver his minde in writing. But when he was pressed with straights on all sides, he yielded to these Conditions, namely, *That the Parliament should store the Cities of the Kingdom with provision, upon this ground that the King should first be made acquainted what provision they would make, and to bestow the Offices, so that of three men chosen, the King might choose one. As for the Bishops and the rest, as being matters of great moment, he would advise farther.* The Kings Consent was received by the Parliament with great applause, though they could have desired the termes of his Grant had been larger, for by this Authority they increased in power as much as the King decreased. They brought the businesse so farre, that the power should be in their hands so long as the

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Parliament sate, which they meant for ever : For the King by a dangerous Indulgence, had granted them leave before to sit so long as they pleased, they being not to be dissolved without their own Consent. And that this power granted to them might not prove unfruitfull, they presently put out some Governours, and put in others. Nor are they content with this, but being higher by the Kings Grants, they petition that the six Members should be cleared from all guilt, and to be freed from attainder, the King was resolved to yeild to all, and did grant what they asked.

The Kings courage was so farre weakned, that he listud up the Power of his Adversaries, and pulled down the hopes of his friends, who trusting but little to his over great lenity, thought it best to avoyd the strokes or misfortune now hanging over their heads. Part of them forsaking the Parliament, went home to their houses; Part of them preferring voluntary banishment before continuall fear, went out of the Land, for they had now got the power of all into their hands, and did what they pleased, no man daring to whisper against it.

And now that plenty of Parliament-Members was so diminished, that in the Upper House there were left not above five and twenty, in the Lower House scarce fourscore, the Kings friends still falling off, that at last there were hardly sixteen in the House of Lords. In the mean time they raged fiercely against those that were addicted to the *Romish* Religion, and they provide a Fleet with the Kings Treasure, to defend the Mediterranean Sea upon all occasions, whereby his Power was diminished, and his authority broken. The

Queen also was so tired out with so many calumnies and aspersions, that she resolved to sail into *Holland*, and to accompany her Daughter and her Husband the Prince of *Orange* to whom she was espoused. And the Parliament to leave the King naked of that succour easily yielded to it. The King that he might clearly demonstrate that he by his presence had been no cause of any of those evils; before his departure had consented to the Petition of the Parliament, to exclude the Bishops out of the House, (which was not the least of his failings) And to discover his mind plainly toward the Reformed Religion, he caused severe Statutes to be published against the Papists, and banished all their Priests out of the Kingdom. 'Tis marvellous with how great joy the people accepted that. Bon-fires were made in triumph at *London*, and in other places, it may be it was done, because the Kings Power was now ended.

The Queen in the mean time imbarqued at *Dover*, and with true tears took her last farewell, fore-seeing that this departure of hers was an omen of a most sad Divorce.

The Parliament in the interim, asked the Kings consent upon some Governours of the Kingdom they had chosen. But the King who was now sensible of his errors, began to draw back, and to delay the business. They impatient of all delays, send Commissioners to him, to let him understand, That the Parliament must flie to their Arms, and defend their Authority by force, unless the King would presently grant their just Petitions (as they said.) And when the King resolved to remove farther from *London*, they entreated

entreated him not to do it, but rather if he would not, he should let his Sonne live at London. The King not wondring a little at this Petition, answered, That he was by these Propositions much amazed, but what to answer he knew not. He would have them lay their hands on their hearts, and would search whether of the two gave the cause now of mischiefs that would arise from a Civil Warre. As for his Sonne, he would as a Father provide for him, and that neither of them would go from London, unless they were afraid of the Insolency of some people there. And that he desired to procure Peace by all means, not caring who took up Arms, for he would rest on Gods providence. So their Messengers were dismissed.

But the Parliament, supposing they were not now to demur, command all the Lieutenants of the Counties by their Edicts, to flie to their Arms, and to compell all their Subjects that were fit to bear Arms to repair to their Colours. And forthwith they unpowred all those Officers the King had made, and made new ones by their own Authority. The most excellent and the wisest men were of opinion, that all that provision of the Parliament would dissolve into smoke. The London Counsel also thought themselves wronged by this unusual and unheard of boldness in the Parliament, for by this means they were stript of all their Authority. They complain of it to the King, but what should he do, whose hands were already bound, and he did not strive to unbinde them. Then they put up their humble Petitions to the Parliament, to which the principal Citizens of London subscribed their hands.

But

But when they waited for an Answer, as it was requisite, the principall of the Subscribers were punished. So all things grew worse and worse. The King in the mean time, who was not ignorant of the Parliament Attempts, called all his Nobility to him, that he might put a stop to the Parliament proceedings; The Parliament to lull the King asleep with faire words, used all devices, and when this would not do, they overweigh him with complaints and crimes, *As that he had hearkned to a change in Religion, and given cause for the uproars in Ireland, specially they that were most powerfull with him, secretly bespotting the Queen.*

They added, That the Instruments of the Pope, of the Kings of *Spain* and *France*, were resolved to restore the King to his former Authority, and other things that served to justify their own proceedings, and to make the King faulty.

The King published his Declarations, labouring to remove these aspersions from him, and to decline the hatred of them, yet prevailed nothing, for the Parliament by a new Declaration, did both support and augmented the former Articles, complaining that the greatest injury was done to themselves by the Kings forsaking them.

The King in the mean time takes his journey for *York*, together with the Prince, the Palgrave, the Duke of *Richmond*, and some other of the Nobility, being resolved to be deluded no farther, but to oppose Force against Force, and the Right he could not maintain by yeilding, to maintain by Arms.

The Parliament did not sit still, but fortified the chief Towns with Ammunition and Souldiers, especially *Hull*, a City of greatest concernment.

Also the Earl of *Warwick* was sent with thirty men of Warre, to guard the *English* Coasts, and they call Vice-Admiral *Pennington* back again by speedy Messengers, who had transported the Queen into *Holland*, and under pretence of subduing Rebellion, they gather a mighty mass of money.

Charles in the mean time to overthrow their Commands, prohibits what they would have by Edicts to the contrary; but they disobeying the King, did their work by frightening him with threats, which was a great grief to moderate men.

The King when he was come to *York*, was received with the highest affection of his Subjects, and before them all he removeth all that envy of Popery that was charged upon him.

But the Parliament, who were not well pleased with the *Yorkshire* men for this, sent Letters to the King, inserting fair speeches, to pacifie his anger. They write a counterfeit Letter in the name of *Elizabeth* Countess *Palatine*, as written by her, wherein they did foully defame the States of *Holland* for her ill entertainment amongst them. To avoyd the hatred of this businesse, *Joa-chimus*, the States Embassadour, complained to the Parliament of the falsity of that report, because his Masters Honours were much shadowed by it, whose splendor and benevolence toward strangers, was sufficiently known to all the world; and he prevailed so farre that these counterfeit Letters were publickly burnt. A

A Rumour also as false as the former was scattered abroad, that a great Fleet was made ready for King *Charles* in the *Denmark* Havens, and thus each on both sides strive to draw reputation and authority to their party. They had long enough banded in words, they must now come to blows. Ere long they break forth into open Warre. The King calls all the Knights of the Garter, and all others that by the band of Nobility held from the Crown, to come to him to *York*. The Parliament contrarily made it death for any of them to go to the King, yet of the Lower House twenty Members revolt to the King, making more reckoning of the Kings commands than of the Parliaments.

In the mean time there followed an humble Petition of the men of *Kent*, to the Parliament, wherein they humbly desired,

That nothing should be done without the Kings consent.

That the Liturgy might not be altered.

That the Bishops might be restored.

That they would not suffer the Fundamentall Laws of the Land to be antiquated without the Kings permission, nor Arms to be raised without his command.

That some good means might be found out to make an agreement, &c.

But the Parliament not only denied to answer them; but they severely punish him that brought the Petition, and the Earl of *Bristol* that received it, casting both of them into Prison, to cut off for the future all way for such requests, their fellows not a little raging at it, and saying openly, that that liberty was unjustly
taken

taken away, when as they had listned to other Petitions that were farre more unequall than that was.

The Parliament in the mean time, when they found nothing done by the Commissioners they had sent to the King, resolve to execute their former commands, they command the Lieutenants of Counties to perform what they formerly had enjoyned them, and presently to raise such an Army, who willingly went about it, hoping from troubles to finde occasion to do their business, yet some looking deeper into it, refused to raise Arms without the Kings Order.

Also the Houses purposed to remove *Pennington* that was come back again, because they found him more enclined to the King than to the Parliament, but he denied to yeild to them, unless the King should force him to it. The King trusting to his fidelity, refused to discharge him, and to receive *Warwick* whom they would substitute. But the Lower House (the Upper House being against it, who held it unfit to proceed without the Kings consent) pressed the business, and confirmed the first Election, and being exasperated by the Kings inclination, resolved seriously for to make a Warre of it. All the provision of *Hull* or other Garrisons, they commanded to be brought to *London*, fearing least the King should at some time possess himself of the Town and Ammunition: But they to whose trust these things were committed, would not deliver them without command from the King. They valued not all their threats and commands to have the Governour of the Town delivered up unto them.

In

In the mean time the *Somersetshire* men detesting the obstinacy of the Parliament, by example of the Men of *Kent*, presented an humble Petition to the Parliament; but they offended with their boldness, command it to be burned by the Hangman, to deterre the *Somersetshire* men from profering any more such Petitions, who were charged to come in no greater multitudes than was requisite.

The King also desired to sail into *Ireland* with a sufficient Army to tame the Rebels. But the Houses fearing least he should allure the Rebels to joyn with him, and being strengthened with their Forces, should return for *England*, denied him his request, and preferred their own fears before the relief of so many miserable men. He in the mean time deposed the Earl of *Essex* from being Chamberlain, and *Leicester* from being Deputy of *Ireland*, and the Earl of *Holland*, for their disobedience. But the Houses on the contrary forbid all of them to do any such thing without their prohibition, on penalty of their lives: also they confirmed *Warwicks* Authority. And that they might fortifie the mindes of all men the more, and exasperate them against the King, they spread a report, that there was a great provision made by him for Warre against the Common-wealth, and the Laws, saying that all the Subjects were therefore freed from their Oaths. The King holds forth the contrary in his Declarations: And when some *Lincolnshire* men came to him in Troops, and offered to defend the Kings Cause, he forbade them stiffly; and to manifest to all his love of Peace, he commanded them all to go home again, upon the

con-

condition that they should return to assist him when they were called. He detained only 500 Foot, and 50 Horse for his Life-Guard. Many of the Nobility were drawn by this lenity of the King to revolt to him. The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, that had done him so many injuries, asking pardon of the King, was friendly received by him. This was the cause that many others fell away, so that in the Upper-House there remained not above fifteen, and they the most bitter against him. These with new representations concerning the Education of his Children, the Officers of the Kingdom, and such like questions wearied the Kings minde. But they prevailed nothing, for those Captains and Souldiers that were mustered against the Rebels in *Ireland*, leaving their Colours freely, fled to the King at *York*: Whereupon the King augmented his Life-Guard to 1200 Foot, and 200 Horse, all descended of Noble Families, and for the greater Honour to them; he made the Prince of *Wales* their Captain. These being required to manifest their fidelity, did all swear unanimously to defend the Kings Cause, but all the Nobility offered willingly to raise severally 200 Foot in Arms, if occasion were. By which constancy of the Subject, and by a small summe of money he received out of *Holland*, the King began to be cheered with new hopes.

Then he appointed the *Yorkshire* men to meet him at a certain place, on the 13th day of *June*, not farre from *York*, who accordingly came with about 60000. The King with his Sonne, some Lords, 600 Horse, and a considerable

derable party of Foot, met them there, and with a premeditated speech, he declared his good intention toward Religion, the Parliament, and to defend his own Rights and Kingly Dignity. Also he made an Apology for the good of his Souldiers that were present; then he shewed unto them the Acts of Parliament. Lastly, he promised good pay, if any man would assist him, because he desired to use the help of his Subjects rather than strangers. This Speech was received by some with great applause, others made their humble Petition that the King would hold a good correspondency with his Parliament, and desired that he would send those Lords back to the Parliament who had revolted from them. But the Earl of *Lindsey* the Kings Chamberlaine, and *Lovel* foreseeing the dissention might rise from this Petition, suppressed this faction at the beginning. Whereupon they were displeased, and divers men went away from the King. But the King accompanied with twenty thousand men came to *York*, and commanded them all to return to their houses.

The Parliament was not ignorant of this business, they accuse the said Lords of Treason, because they had hindred the Subjects from Petitioning freely for relief of their grievances, not remembring what example they had given by refusing the Petitions of the men of *Kent* and *Somersetshire*, and not only so, but had severely punished them for offering their Petitions.

Then they raised an Army of 10000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and send them towards *York*, hoping they would increase by others coming to them:

them : And they borrowed a sufficient summe of
 money from the *Londoners*, who strove who
 should bring most of their silver and gilt Plate,
 and whatsoever pretious things they had, ho-
 ping of great advantage they should receive by
 it. But the Kings misfortune began, when
 10000 pounds were detain'd by the Exchange,
 being published at *London*, which the Queen
 had borrowed with the Crown Jewels laid to
 down, this was a mighty stop to the Kings pro-
 ceedings. The Houses increased the more, who
 (some in vain being angry at it) endeavoured to
 raise a great Army. The King also, who had with
 advice made delayes, and spun out the time, could
 no longer wink at these preparations for Warre,
 but by Letters, by Policy, by open Warre,
 he did presse the businesse uncessantly, and with
 great impatience. And he politiquely attempts
 to take *Hull*, having obtain'd the consent of some
 of the Garrison. But *Hotham* who commanded
 the Garrison, refusing to let him in, though many
 souldiers ran away, yet by a fresh supply of the
Scots, he was disappointed. Because this succeeded
 not, he turns about to make conditions for peace,
 and he offered the Houses to come presently to
 them, and to punish severely the Authors of dis-
 agreement, so they would leave *London* that sedi-
 tious City, and choose some other place, as *Ox-*
ford, *Winchester*, *Cambridge*, *Yorke*, *Bristol*, *Not-*
tingham, for to assemble at. But the Houses
 would name no other place, least the City of *Lon-*
don should be displeased at it, for they had more
 need of the *Londoners* than of any others. The
 King, when that would not take, proclaims all
 men guilty of Treason, who should assist the

Houses with Money, or any other supplies and he threatens the *Londoners* that if they do it, they should lose all their priviledges (as they have very great ones.) The Houses on the other side set as good a gloss upon their Cause as they were able to do. Mens minds and inclinations were distracted by these means. The people who are easily led by blinde error, and outward appearances, stuck fast to the Parliamentary cause. Others who were of a higher rank, by reason of their Families, paid Tribute freely, lest the Houses should send men to strain on the Shops, under a colour of necessity: All the Nobles almost held with the King.

The King in the mean while fortifies *Newcastle* and *Barwick* with Garrisons of *English* wherein doubtless he hurt himself, and alienated the hearts of the *Scots* from him. For it was agreed upon before to have them kept by the *Scotch* Souldiers, and not by the *English*. But when help came from other parts, and the *Scots* were undervalued, they studied to advantage themselves only, and though by holding forth Peace, he had won many mens hearts, yet being driven by despair, he attempts by force to gain *Hull*, which he could not do by Policy. First he possessed himself of their Fals of Waters, and then of their publick Wayes, that the Townsmen might want necessaries, but by their Courage and Valour he lost his labour. The Houses now Proclaimed open Warres; and they made the Earl of *Essex* Generall of the Foot, *Bedford* of the Horse. The King makes the Earl of *Cumberland*, a very Nobleman, and faithful to his Sovereign, Generall of his Horse, and in the mean

mean time set forth his Declarations to the world, and requiring *Hull* to be delivered up to him, that he might punish the insolence of the Governor, but nothing prevailed. But that Warre proclaimed might not want its solemnities, the King set up his Standard first at *Nottingham*. But when he saw a smaller concourse of men than he believed would have been, he again turns about to make conditions. He sent Messengers to the Houses to excuse the fact, and to desire Articles of Peace. But the Houses, who knew that this proceeded more from his necessity than love, made use of all advantages, causing the Kings Commissioners to be brought as Delinquents before the Parliament, overthrowing by this means the Law of Nations.

Then they send to the King that unless he came speedily to *London*, and sent away those Nobles to the Parliament that were fled from them, that they might be tried for their Lives, and their Estates might be confiscate to maintain their Army, they would never lay down their Arms. A very hard condition, and no wayes to be answered but by the sword. Some there were that counselled the King to yield to this, but he had yet courage remaining. After so many great preambles, at length Warre is denounced.

But we shall pull in our sails, unfolding the causes of these dissentions briefly and succinctly as we resolved at first, and so hasten to a conclusion, least entring afresh into a large field, we should tire both our selves and the Reader. Pardon therefore this long digression, and I shall proceed.

It was now come to open Warre, and the Victory was doubtfull, sometimes falling on

this side, sometimes on that, with no small loss of blood on both sides. All the particulars are set down at large in Books written to this purpose, whither I remit the Reader that desires further knowledge of it.

At that time Prince *Charles* fled from *Scilly* to *Jersey*, in order to his going into *France*, to his Mother.

Essex was Generall of the Parliament Forces, *Fairfax* he succeeded in his place. Divers Battells were fought here and there, many Towns vanquished: For the greatest part the King had the worst of it, who was afterwards also besieged at *Oxford* by *Fairfax*, and was constrained to fly away in a disguised habite, and he came to the *Scots* that were at *Newarke*, hoping to be received with great humanity by such good Subjects as they boasted themselves to be.

The Parliament being informed that the King was fled to the *Scots*, ordered that the King should be kept at *Southwell*, and *Asburnham* who had escaped with the King should be sent to *London*, both which were disobeyed, they letting *Asburnham* escape, and carried the King into the North to *New-castle*, alledging that he was as well King of *Scotland* as *England*, and therefore they had a Right in disposing him; but at last it was agreed, by the Commissioners of the Parliament, and some of the chief Commanders of the *Scots* Army, that for the summe of two hundred thousand Pounds to be presently payed, they would deliver the King and some Garrisons that they had in possession, to the *English*.

But when both Fortune and fidelity failed, and there was no care taken for him in his affliction.

They

They when they could not be good, would not be bad, and to keep their hands clear, they delivered the King to the *English*, under those conditions, and (as they say) that no violence should be offered to his Majesty.

The *English* being now Masters of their desires, carry the King to *Holmbey Castle*, from thence to *Hampton Court*, whither he had fled before for Refuge, now a Prison. Which place seeming not safe enough for him, he went away to the *Isle of Wight*, to be guarded by the *Waters*, and *Colonel Hammon*: using a crafty excuse, for a certain Letter was left on the Table, whereby the King was advertised, that there were some that laid waite for his life, whereby he was frighted, and fled to a safe place in the *Isle of Wight*.

The people, though before they were enraged against the King, now pitying his case, and seeing their errours, resolved to plead his Cause: They offer their humble Petitions to the Houses, that they would not refuse to condescend to make peace with the King, and they prevailed so farre, that at last the business came to a Treaty, with a great deal of seeming satisfaction on both sides, with great applause, both of the King, the Houses, and the People; but afterward there was an humble Petition exhibited to the Parliament, wherein some desired that the King might be tryed by the Laws and Justice, and all further Treaties with him to be laid aside; to which they denied to give an Answer.

The Army and some of the Parliament not being satisfied, they march partly toward *Newport*, to the King, who now was a Prisoner at large,

large, and conveyed him into *Hurst Castle*; Then marching toward *London* again, they possessed themselves of the City, and cast some of the Houses into Prison, whilst the rest who foresaw this Tempest, saved themselves by flight. Here we may see an example of Gods judgement, for they that before had ill treated their Master, are now compelled to suffer.

All that comented to the *non-addresses*, are restored to their Honours and Places. Then the King, in the year 1648. was taken as a Prisoner of Warre, and carried to *Windsor*. The remainder of the Parliament, with others, erect a new and unheard-of Tribunal, to take cognizance of the Kings case. Judges were chosen, whose Names are generally known.

This was done in the year 1648. in *January*. The King was brought before the High-Court of Justice, and was accused of these Crimes :

That he gave the cause of the cruell bloodshed in England and Ireland.

That he had burn Armes against the Parliament.

That he had given Commissions to his Sonne and others to wage Warre, that he might exalt his own Authority, with the high detriment of the Commonwealth, whence they concluded, that he was guilty of Treason, and so he was a Traitor, a Tyrant, and an Enemy to the Commonwealth.

The King smiled at all these things, and gave no answer : being further urged, he refused to give any answer.

Whereupon they proceed to Sentence, *That he was fallen from all his Dignities, was guilty of High Treason, and therefore was to lose his Head*
for

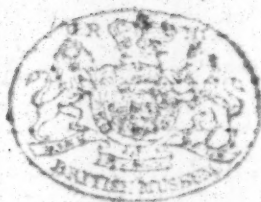
for being a Tyrant, a Robber, and an Enemy to the Common-wealth. Some making a great shout.

The Sentence given, they proceed to execution, though the *Holland* Embassadors, *Adrian Paw*, and *Atbertus Joachimus*, with the *Scots*, did their best to hinder the proceedings. He obtained leave for Dr *Juxon* Bishop of *London*, and two of his Children to be with him, these for his bodies, him for the comfort of his soul. At length he sent away his Children with Gifts and Tears: only he kept the Minister by him, to the last moment of his life. The Prince *Palatine* and the Duke of *Richmond* came to bid the King their last farewell, but the King refused it, least they should interrupt the present joyes of his soul with new lamenting. At last the 30 day of *January* 1648 was appointed for his execution: And the King ascended the Scaffold erected before his Banqueting-house; from whence he made his last Speech to the People there present, and when as now he had sufficiently professed his Innocency, he then prepared himself for death, and laying his neck on the Block, his Head was cut off by a disguised Executioner, and he changed a troublesome life for a quiet death: his body was put in a Coffin covered with black Velvet, and from thence to his House at *St. James's*, where his body was put in a Coffin of Lead, laid there to be seen by the people. On Wednesday the 7th of *Feb.* his Corpse was delivered to two of his servants to be buried at *Windfor*; whether the next day, The Duke of *Richmond*, the Marquess of *Hartford*, the Earls of *Lindsey* and *Southampton*, together with Dr. *Juxon*, and divers others repaired, where with much difficulty they finde a Vault in *St. Georges Chapell*,

pell, where King *Henry* the Eighth was formerly buried : which being prepared , a small piece of Lead, some two foote long, and two inches broad was provided ; on which was inscribed ;

King CHARLES 1648.

which was sawdred to the brest of the Corpse : all things being in readines, the Corpse was brought to the Vault by the Souldiers of the Garrison , over which was a black Velvet Hearse Cloth, which was supported by foure Lords, the Bishop of *London* stood weeping by , then was it deposited in silence and sorrow, the Hearse Cloth being cast in after it.



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